THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55500,—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	----	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	----	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	----	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	----	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	----	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	----	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	----	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	----	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	----	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	----	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	----	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	----	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigationa Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	Costa	30th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo	4500	Mattina	28th Nov. 1911
D. Balduino	4580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS reissued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6000	P. Figari	16th Dec. 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 200.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Fri.	24th Nov.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	27th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	30th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 29th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 2nd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

24th November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. 1911
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	29th Nov. 1911.
Koenig	4900	Von Holdt	19th Dec. 1911.
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	2nd Jan. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	12th Jan. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
24. Medow Street, Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.............. £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

PROGRAMME 1912.

The 1912 Programme for NOISELESS NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

The 15 h. p. 4 Cylinder Cars will carry the same prices as they did for 1911.

The Prices of the 45 H. P. and 65 H. P. Six-Cylinder will be increased for 1912 as these chassis will have embodied in them qualities which will secure increased satisfaction and benefits to users, in fact to put the matter in a nutshell the Napier system will be the exact opposite to the American Motor Trade.

The Napiers will rely for business in 1912, on their being made absolutely in the best possible way that present knowledge and science enable their manufacturers to turn them out, and Napier Cars will sell not because people will say "How Cheap!" but because people will say "How perfect!"

As usual the Noiseless Napiers will be smokeless for 1912. This is an important feature to those whom one passes on the road particularly uphill. Those cars which are not in the habit of passing other cars uphill can still go their smoky way, but for those wishing to use our roads with consideration to other people, smokelessness is a desirable point.

The Six Cylinder principle originated by the Napier and still holding the latest awards from the Royal Automobile Club will, for 1912 season, enter therein with fresh laurels. It is unnecessary to say anything in favour of the six cylinder principle as the Napier is now almost universally copied by every maker who aspires to a position anywhere near the front rank.

There is no six-cylinder Motor Car made in the world that has run 119 miles per hour under official observation—OTHER THAN THE NAPIER.

Whenever it is necessary to surpass any other car can do. Napier does it. Look for reports of the latest Napier performance at the Olympia show and you will know why the Napier is always the PROVEDBest Car.

1912 MODELS and CHASSIS PRICES.

15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 8 ft. 10 in. (Standard and Colonial Models)	£ 365	30 h. p. 6 cylinder £ 595
	to	45 h. p. 6 cylinder £ 850
15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 9ft. 10in. (Model de luxe and Special strong Colonial.)	£ 398	65 h. p. 6 cylinder £ 995
		90 h p. 6. cylinder £ 1700.

Rudge-Whitworth Wheels are worth their extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 44 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKES
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.
of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.
OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY granted to my BROTHER Mr. LOVEJI RUSTOMJI SUBEDAR, to act for me during my absence in Europe, has been CANCELLED on my return.

SORABJI RUSTOMJI SUBEDAR.
85, Hornby Road.—Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the entire supply of Petrol to the Coronation Durbar Camps at Delhi, has been placed with the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., and all motorists attending the Durbar would be well advised to communicate with the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., from whom particulars as to the arrangements made for distribution can be obtained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Taj Building,
Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 88 of 1909.

1. THE most Revd. DOM SEBASTIAN JOSE PEREIRA, Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun, European Inhabitant, residing at Middle Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, (2) The Revd. CHRISTOVIS AUGUSTINE CAETANO DE SEQUEIRA, Vicar of the Church of St. Michael and president of the confraternity of the Immaculate conception attached to the said Church Portuguese, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Upper Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (3) NICOLAS ANTONIO DEMELLO, of Bombay, Parishioner of the said Church and member of the said confraternity, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Upper Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the Parishioners of the said Church and members of the said confraternity..............................Plaintiffs.

VS.

BOVAVENTURA MANUEL PEREIRA, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Upper Mahim, within the Town and Island of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 7th day of October, 1911, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement 264 square yards together with hut standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, bearing Ward No. 5583 (1) Street No. 58, at Upper Mahim, Bamuroll Oart, belonging to St. Michael's Church, and which oart wears Collector's Old No. 435, Collector's New No. 4220, Old Survey No. 1-106 and 1-165, and is bounded on or towards the North-east, South and West by the said oart Bamuroll.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 14th day of December, 1911, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of November, 1911.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th October, 1911.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 10,000 TONS GOOD BENGAL COAL, suitable for Locomotive Engines. The Coal will be rail-borne in Broad Gauge Wagons to Tadepalli junction and there transhipped into Metre Gauge wagons for distribution to different Loco. Depots. Deliveries must be commenced on the 1st February, 1912, at the rate of 2,300 tons a month. The price to be quoted is for Coal loaded in wagons at colliery despatching Railway Station. The name of the mines and the seams from which to be supplied are to be entered in the Tenders.

2. The Coal to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Department.

3. Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be made with each tender. This amount can be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the M. and S. M. Ry., Co., Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender.

(a) This amount will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contract by successful tenderer and returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

(b) A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within 30 days of acceptance of tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Perambur Works, Madras, on payment of a fee of Rupees Ten.

6. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR BENGAL COAL" and addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Rayapuram.

7. Tenders will be received up to 4 p. m., on FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1911.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the west or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row. Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE DECORATION COMMITTEE of the ROYAL VISIT FUND, have a certain quantity of FESTOONS in hand, over the amount required by them which they are willing to dispose of at very moderate prices. They can be seen on application to the undersigned.

J. M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Offices.
23rd November, 1911.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1911, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1911.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th November to 11th December, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE undermentioned FIVE STATIONS on the DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY are now OPEN for through Booking of Traffic of any kind:—

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.
4. Cavalry Camp Station.
5. Army Camp Station.

2. To avoid delay in delivery consignors are requested in their own interests to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp Station it would be most convenient for him to effect delivery and their goods, &c. should be consigned accordingly.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE Company propose to run a SPECIAL TRAIN for 2nd Class Passengers (also 3rd Class for Servants) to Delhi, on December 4th. A limited number of 1st class passengers will also be booked.

A Dining Car will be attached to the train throughout.

Early application for berths in this train is requested.

TIMINGS.

Colaba ...	... Dep.	10-15 a. m.	Dec. 4th
Church Gate	... "	10-24	"
Grant Road	... "	10-40	"
Bandra ...	... "	10-55	"
Delhi Main	... Arr.	3-25 p. m.	Dec. 5th

A return Special will leave Delhi Main after the Durbar at 3 p. m. on December 20th.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..................	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..................	Gold $ 3,566,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Washington.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)..................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..................	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW QUEEN'S RD., CHOWPATTY
Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the new

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, Nov. 24th.
BY SPECIAL POPULAR REQUEST,

THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

TO-MORROW NIGHT!
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT!
SATURDAY, Nov. 25th.
FAREWELL AND GALA PERFORMANCE, UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
By special Request.

THE QUAKER GIRL.

Debut of Miss Florence Beech as "The Quaker Girl."

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations from Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M. Late Trams: From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.
New Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STAGE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents;
The Famous London Actor-Manager,

MATHESON LANG

AND
Miss HUTIN BRITTON;
AFTER THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
SUPPORTED BY THE LANG-HOLLOWAY CO.

On Wednesday November 29th.

The performance of "Hamlet," will be under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

MONDAY, NEXT, November 27th.
Shakespeare's Delightful Comedy.
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

TUESDAY, November 28th.
First Time in India.
London's Latest Success The Great Romantic Play
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT.

WEDNESDAY, November 29th.
Shakespeare's Masterpiece
HAMLET.

THURSDAY MATINEE, November 30th.
Shakespeare's Comedy
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THURSDAY, November 30th.
For the First Time in India.
Jerome K. Jerome's Epoch-Making Play,
THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK.

FRIDAY, December 1st.
First Time in India.
The Romantic Costume Drama.
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 2nd.
Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

THE PLAYS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL AS PRESENTED IN LONDON.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1 Boxes Rs 25. and Rs. 40
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.
Plan of seats at S. ROSE & Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
OUR STAR FILMS.
THE HIGH TIDE
THE COWBOY'S ADVENTURES
&c., &c.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND: THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS
NO NIGHT SESSIONS
until further notice.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN EVENT UNPARALLELED

IN THE THEATRICAL HISTORY OF BOMBAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE

MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
24th Nov. FRIDAY, Nov. 24th,
At 9-30 P. M.
THE

ALLAN WILKIE

LONDON REPERTORY, COY.
Unanimously admitted the BEST that have ever visited Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Shakespeare's Comedy,

AS YOU LIKE IT.

JACQUES:	Mr. ALLAN WILKIE.
ROSALIND:	Miss F. HUNTER-WATTS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25th: TWELFTH NIGHT.
PRICES AS USUAL. PLANS at SOUNDY'S.
Plan at Taj Mahal Hotel between 6 and 8 p.m.
[Concession on Tickets for the Season and Parties of Students.

BOOK FOR FIRST MATINEE,
25th Nov. SATURDAY, Nov. 25th.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Children admitted at half price.
LOOK OUT FOR NEW PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER THE 24TH.

VICTORIA THEATRE,

CORNER, GRANT ROAD.
GRAND WRESTLING CONTEST
AND
EXHIBITION OF FEATS OF STRENGTH.
WANNA KRAMMER,

RUSSIAN SANDOW

11st. 4lbs.
WILL WRESTLE CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN.

FINAL DISPLAY BETWEEN
MR. H. WILKINS,
Navy Amateur Wrestler of Lancashire
AND
WANNA KRAMMER,
Russian Sandow.
Time 15 minutes.

Referee..................Mr. WITZIG.
Judge..................Mr. F. D. McALPIN.
Judge..................Mr. P. F. FISCHER.
Time-keeper...Sergt. THOMAS.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
Booking at McALPIN, & Co.
Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8.

Y. M. C. A.

WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT.
A JOINT LECTURE
By the noted Himalayan Explorers,
Dr. W. HUNTER and Mrs. F. BULLOCK WORKMAN,
ENTITLED

"THE GREAT HISPAR GLACIER AND ITS MOUNTAINS"

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE ABOVE HALL
On SATURDAY, Nov. 25TH, at 9-15 P.M.
Seventy-five lantern slide views of the magnificent scenery will be shown during the lecture.
The Hon. Sir H. E. E. PROCTER will preside.
ADMISSION EIGHT ANNAS.
The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to the Y. M. C. A. Building Fund.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S Essence of Chiretta.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore writes:—Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophylactic and ante periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sundarban I think it incumbent on me to acquain you thereof pro bono publico.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British made MEAD

COVENTRY FLYERS

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY

Will be opened by His Excellency SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay,

ON NOVEMBER 29TH, 1911.

The greatest Enterprise ever organized to interest and entertain Bombay Citizens.

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ARTS & CRAFTS.

Many of the greatest Historical value the famous PEARL CARPET of Baroda, the collections of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, and Unique Examples of Indian Craftmanship.

INDUSTRIES.

Leather goods, Pottery, Textiles, complete model works of glass Manufacturing, Brass-Working, etc.

THE REPRODUCTION OF

OLD BOMBAY.

Should appeal to all Bombay Residents,
Walls of the Old Fort.
Apollo Gate. Church Gate,
The Old Lighthouse,
Model of the Seven Islands of Bombay,
1672 A. D.
Model of Modern Bombay.
The Cornwallis Memorial.

COUPON TICKETS—Rs. 15 two non-transferable passes daily from 29th November to 5th January inclusive, with right to purchase one or two family coupon books at Rs. 10 each. Family Books contain also two coupons for each day and each coupon admits one adult or two children. The adults and children using family books need not necessarily be accompanied by the Rs. 15 book-holder.

AMUSEMENTS:—

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

UNEQUALLED AS A SENSATION—A SOURCE OF ENDLESS ENJOYMENT.

JOY WHEEL

HOUSE OF NONSENSE
HAVE MADE THE WHOLE WORLD LAUGH
SPORTS in the Stadium.

Will Open on NOV. 29th.

Daily Admission Re. 1.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW, in the Compound of "ADENWALLA LODGE," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co. For Rent, &c. Apply to

R. D. DINSHAW,
Adenwalla Lodge,
Cumballa Hill.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital..................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..................	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..................	$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund..................	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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CALCUTTA
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SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
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Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE. I.M.S.

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
61, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF Japanese and Chinese works of Art and Curios will be continued TO-DAY, at 2-30 p. m.

Next to Messrs. KING & Co., at the entrance of Meadows Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th November, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Surat property in the matter of Pranshanker Tripurashanker Dave, Insolvent, which was advertised for Monday the 27th inst., has been POSTPONED till further notice.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, Jewellers' shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Robert, Benjamin and others, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, oil and water colour pictures, carpets, cane furniture, refrigerator ice box, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, screens.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, mirror and panel-door almyrahs, jardineers, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, phonographs, ironsafes, cupboards, chairs, large show case, etc.

Property of a European gentleman proceeding home:—Chubb's cash-box, game box, medicine case, swing doors, medicine chest, brass and copper pots large size copper water boiler, camp cot, etc.

At 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Shaik Mahomed Essac Goolam Hussein, such as watches, Engineer's tools, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, trinket, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred shigram.
1 double seated brougham.

By Order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ali Haji Mahomed Memon and others.

1 bay galloway going in harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Clare Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail, the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of January, 1911, and made between Sidick Haji Hoosein of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the said Sidick Haji Hoosein who is now an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagees by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable property hereunder described, on the date hereunder mentioned.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 24th November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Clare Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 124, 273, 274, 278, New Nos. 1 A-13627, 1-13800, Old Survey Nos. 302, 313, 314, New Survey No. 1 A-3584, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under E. Ward No. 3765 (3), and Street No. 20 (B), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Carshedji Powwalla, and on or towards the north by the Adelphi Hotel property, and on or towards the south by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Carshedji Powwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., the Vendors, Attorneys, at 18, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 English built rubber-tyred railcart, in splendid condition.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes well in harness.
1 baba pony.
1 lot containing 2 motor tubes, 4 pagnon plugs, 2 tention blades and screws, 2 tyre blades and 3 tyre protectors.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds :	Plot No.	Area sq. yds
73	368 „	19	474 „
74	345 „	22	282 „
12	352 „	30	564 „
17	565 „	64	915 „
18	496 „	65	957 „

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22. At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Dhabu Street.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on THURSDAY the 30th inst, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort at 3 p. m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and on account and risk of Mohunlal Achratlal the following:—

One Parcel No. 44 of very valuable Fine White Pearls containing 20 strings and 85 pearls weighing 160 27/32—carats and 241 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Chandur Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co will. on MONDAY the 27th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, adjacent to the G. I. P. Railway yard at Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned.

8 full pressed bales of Chandur Cotton out of 106 damaged by Fire and Water marked R B.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One 15-20 H. P. "Darracque" motorcar, five-seated side entrance with magneto hood etc., in good condition and running order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1911.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-2	unchgd	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	26	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	56 3-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22	1 1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	Not quot	ed	
do. do. New York...	4·86 3-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 9-16	2-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	1-8	
interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	3-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32+1-32

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Amount paid into Bank of England about £ 150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 10,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
„ 22,90,000 „ to Bombay
„ 5,40,000 „ to Madras
„ 38,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

(Minimum rate) received 48 per cent.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. .... were allotted to Calcutta.
„ .... „ to Bombay.
„ .... „ to Madras.
„ 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

(Minimum rate) received 48 per cent.

Average rate of allotment, Bombay 16·09.

Amount sold during week ending Tuesday evening, Rs. 52,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Unchanged fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Firm but not active.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,500 „
Imports ... 48,000 „
Mid-Americans 5·20 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·98	4·97	4·97	4·93	4·99
—04	—04	—04	—04	—04

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·01	5·03	5·05	5·06
—04	—03	—03	—03

New Orleans 10 a. m. Dec. 9-22, March 9-12.
New York noon call Dec. 9-16, March 9-22

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	72,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	...	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	16,000
Exports to Continent	...	25,000
Spot Cotton—	...	9·45 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·25+16
Futures—Month of March 9-18+07
Advanced on favourable cotton goods situation and on Commission houses buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 9 22+05
Do. do March ... 9·27+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.
Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...7-7
„ „ 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 9lbs ...8
White „ 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10-3
„ nainsooks 43 in, 19 yards 22×21...5 6 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. 37 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...No sellers.
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Barletta Russo 61 1-2lbs ...Nominal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...50+1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore ...44 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done and buyers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk buyers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...55 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done and Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...14 7-3 —1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 3 +1-4
Nov. Dec.—Value steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...... £ 69 1-4 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...... d 6 1-16—unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...... £57 9-16—1-8

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ...12s.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-9
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... 38
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Easier.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...19 9 3-4—2 1-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Opened dull, closed steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...16 5 1-4—2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Little doing.
EAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 21 9—1 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Very quiet, prices easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market. Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [23rd Nov. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR GOLD FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	36	41,842
B B and C I Railway ...	32	33,201

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T.T. and Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and few Private Bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France ...170 3-4 to 171
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...136
Shanghai „ ...181
Japan „ ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 13-6 for Cash and 95 3-4 for 30th November Settlement. During the day rates became steadier and close as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 14 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95 13 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 95 11 0 to 95 12 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver yesterday in London was unchanged and the New York market also remained unchanged. The local market is firmer and rates close as under. The up-country demand is rather better. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns ... ... „ 14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ... „ 64 6 0
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 64 8 0
„ 2nd „ ... „ 64 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

In spite of better advices from America the local market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 253. Some business has been done between export houses in Nagpur January, otherwise there has been little business passing in contracts. Closing rates at 6 p. m. are as under.

Reports of rain up-country are causing some anxiety.

Ready cotton is quiet and there is more inclination to sell, but the demand is very moderate. Prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	252 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	253	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	251	„
Fine M G Yeotmal	„	249	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	247	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	241-3	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„	240	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	233	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	251	Nominal. Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	250	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	„	244	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	228-23	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 30,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·01	5·00	5·00	5·01
+03	+03	+03	+03

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·02	5·04	5·03	5·04	5·09
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 11 7 0 B.T.
April-May ... „ 10 0 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready... Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ... „ 8 12 0 „
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... „ 8 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

White Khandeish ... Rs. 58 0 0
Bold White 85 p.c. ... „ 55 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 47 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ... „ 51 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B.T.
Apl-May ... „ 35 0 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Easier. We quote:—

New Crop ... Rs 26 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 4 14 6 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 5 3 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,750
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 3-4

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,880
David	415
Kohinoor	750
Manockji Petit	2,680
New Great Eastern	190
Standard	1,160
Vishnu Cotton Mill, ordinary shares	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ord.	281 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,220
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar Patti	127
Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	9,032	bales
Wheat	8,479	cwts.
Linseed	950	„
Rapeseed	69	„
Gingellyseed	15,910	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts...	3,180	„
Castorseed	4,746	„
Rice	14,814	„
Myrabollams	476	„
Cottonseed	14,139	„
Mowraseed	576	„
Gram	724	„
Joowar	2,?92	„
Maize	3,926	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 20th November.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 18th Nov. 1911, by Council Bills..........a £14,636,906
Balance to be remitted from 19th Nov. 1911 to 31st March 1912 .... £ 2,521,394

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRAND—November 23, at his residence Gool Mansions, Bombay, Allen Mason Brand, Ag. Deputy Chief Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
Allan Wilkie Company, "As You Like It," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—London's latest successes, "Louise Miller," "Teddy" and other pictures. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Without economy none can be rich."—Old Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A Hindu, named Gulab Balla, was painting a wall on the third floor of the Coronation Building, at Girgaum Back Road, when the scaffolding on which he was standing gave way and he fell. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A SHIGRAM.—A Hindu, aged about 40, name unknown, was walking along Cruickshank Road, on Wednesday, when he was knocked down by a shigram belonging to one Padamsee Munji, and driven by Succaram Mahadeo. The man was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The sixteenth annual prize distribution to students recommended by the subscribers and share-holders of the Maratha Provident Fund, Limited, is to be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kandewadi, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Rao Bahadur Dinanath Balkrishna Dandekar, J.P., has kindly consented to preside.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Militaire	Gounod
Overture.........	Morning, Noon, & Night..	Suppe
Valse Lente ...	Amoureuse	Berger
Suite	Ballet Egyptian	Luigini
Duette............	I would that my love	Mendelssohn
The Unfinished Symphony		Schubert
(a) Allegro Mod	(b) Andante Con Moto	

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m, to-day:—

March.........	Down in Jungle Town	Darewski Junr.
Overture.........	Festival	Leutner
Selection	Samson et Delilah ...	Saint-Saens
Valse	Saints and Sinners ...	Dawson
Love Poem ...	Finlandia	Sibelius
Cornet Solo ...	The Rosary	Nevin
Selection	The Spring Maid	Reinhardt

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.—Mr. E. S. Lambert, the Coroner, yesterday, concluded the inquest touching the death of a Hindu boy, named Luxmon Mahadeo, aged 18. It appeared from the evidence that on the morning of the 16th instant the deceased was crossing Bhendy Bazar Road, when a victoria, driven by one Kissan Shivram, came up from Pydhowni on the wrong side of the road. He was knocked down by the horse's head, and two of the off-wheels passed over him. He was picked up in an unconscious state and was being removed to hospital, when he died. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been knocked down and run over by a victoria driven by Kissan Shivram who was on the wrong side of the road and was therefore to blame.

AMERICAN LECTURER IN BOMBAY.—The Union Theological Seminary in New York City is one of the largest and most influential of the institutions in the United States, which train students to become Christian ministers. It unquestionably possesses the most complete equipment of buildings, the third successively larger new home into which during the course of its history it has recently moved cost seventy-two lakhs of rupees. The late President, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., twice came to India as Barrows-Haskell Lecturer from the Union Theological Seminary, Chicago, and was deeply impressed with the opportunities for some of the best representatives of Christianity to come from the West and to meet the intelligent people of the East. He endeavoured to arrange that his own institution should send a lecturer to the East. On this basis the Rev. Professor George William Knox, D.D., LL.D., has come to India for this cold season, and has now arrived for a week in Bombay. Dr. Knox has had fifteen years' residence in Japan. A close student of the Japanese language and thought and life, he has written books in Japanese. For the past fourteen years he has been Professor of the History and Philosophy of Religion in the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. Beside addressing the Indian Christian Association this evening and the Bombay Missionary Conference on Monday evening Nov. 27th, in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Girgaum, Dr. Knox is to deliver three public lectures in the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, as follows: Saturday, Nov. 25th, 6-15 p. m. on "The Transformation of Japan," Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, Bar.-at-Law, presiding; Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 6-15 p. m. First lecture on "The Philosophy of Religion, and the Teaching of Jesus," the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding; and Wednesday, Nov. 29th, 6-15 p.m. A second lecture on "The Philosophy of Religion, and the Teaching of Jesus," Sir Henry Procter presiding. Dr. Knox was decorated by the Mikado of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun, in appreciation of his active interest in Japanese affairs.

MR. ALLAN WILKIE AND COMPANY.

The announcement that Mr. Allan Wilkie and his company would appear last evening in "Macbeth" drew a large house to the Empire Theatre, and again a very successful performance was given to an audience which evidently thoroughly appreciated the intense dramatic spirit of the reproduction. Mr. Wilkie again scored a distinct personal success in the name part, which afforded many opportunities for the exercise of his fine elocutionary power and his depth of dramatic expession. He was capably seconded by Miss Fredeswyde Hunter-Watts who appeared as Lady Macbeth and displayed abilities as a tragedienne which one would hardly have suspected from her appearance in light parts.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co. Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A DAMODAR'S ESTATE.

Application for Maintenance.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr. Jinnah moved absolute the notice of motion for an order directing the receiver of Damodar Lakmidass' estate to pay to Ruttonbhai and Kesarbai, administratrixes of the estate of Mulibai, mother-in-law of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, a sum of Rs. 30,000 or such other sum as the Court might think fit.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. J. H. Vakeel opposed the application on behalf of the defendants in the administration suit brought by these ladies against Laxmivahu and others.

Mr. Jinnah said that Mulibai had left a large estate consisting of movables and immovables in the hands of Lakhmidass Khimji and his son, Damodar, and in course of their administration they committed various breaches of trust and misappropriated large sums of money and his clients, who were residuary legatees, had been brought to a state of poverty by reason of their maladministration. His clients had claimed a charge on the remaining estate of Damodar now in the hands of the receiver in priority to other ordinary creditors against the estate of Damodar, the Commissioner had allowed claims aggregating Rs. 10,117 and other claims would not come to more than Rs. 10,000. Against these the receiver had in possession an estate worth about Rs 3,50,000. His clients, in order to obtain maintenance, had incurred debts and their credit had been completely exhausted. As they had no means to further maintain themselves, they prayed for this order.

Counsel added that if an order directing the receiver to pay at least Rs. 10,000 was made, his clients would give sufficient security for the same, but they could not raise a loan because the terms would be very oppressive.

Mr. Vakeel said that the present application was premature and should not be decided before the priority of the plaintiffs was determined.

Mr. Bahadurji said that the plaintiffs had not proved that breaches of trust were made by Lakhmidass and Damodar and the priority of the plaintiffs had not yet been determined. Under the circumstances, they were not entitled to the order prayed for.

Mr. Desai, for other creditors, also opposed the application.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, said, that taking a most unfavourable view against the plaintiffs and accepting the figures of the other side, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover more than Rs. 5,000. Under the circumstances he had no hesitation in ordering the receiver to pay them Rs. 5,000 from Damodar's estate on their giving security to that extent. The costs of all parties should come out of the estate.

CONVICTION REVERSED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday. Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Narbheram Sunderji of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 806 and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

Mr. G. K. Parakh and Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that the accused, who was in the employ of one Mathuradass Manji, as a mehta, had up to the 12th September last overdrawn a sum of Rs. 1,486 but subsequently gave credit for Rs. 680.

The defence was that the accused had, according to the practice of the market, overdrawn the amount against his wages and the account would have been adjusted on Divali holidays when he would have either debited or repaid the amount.

After hearing arguments, their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentenced and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

STORY OF A NECKLACE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Ramkisen, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of valuables to the extent of Rs. 8,000 including a pearl and diamond necklace worth Rs. 7,000, belonging to Ramchandra Sadanand, assistant accountant to the Political Agent, Peshawar.

The complaint was that the complainant arrived in Bombay a month ago and put up in the Sind and Punjab Hotel, Grant Road. He missed the ornaments and made a report to the police. The accused who is his nephew stated that the ornaments belonged to his mother and were brought to Bombay for the purpose of valuation.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

BRIBING A CONSTABLE.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Hussain Ali, a Mahomedan, was charged with offering illegal gratification to a public servant.

The complaint was that a few days ago the accused was being taken to a police station in a cab as he was charged with assaulting a gharrywalla. The accused on his way to the station offered a ten rupee note to Mr. Bartels, the Police officer who was taking him to the chowkie. He had placed the note on his lap.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 500.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Admission Tickets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I ask you kindly to permit me to make clear one or two points connected with the admission tickets to the Exhibition and at the same time to reply to questions on the subject which have been addressed to me:—

(1) The rules for admission are obtainable upon application at the Exhibition Office, Esplanade Road, and have been sent for information and posting to the various clubs, gymkhanas, hotels etc.

(2) Clubland members, when elected, receive a ticket admitting them at the gates of the Exhibition at any time; and to the Club. Forms of application for membership can be obtained at the office or through any member of the Executive Committee and should, whenever possible, be signed by a member of the Committee.

(3) Members of Clubland can obtain, if desired, Family Coupon Books on the same terms as Coupon book holders obtain them.

(4) Members of Clubland can procure daily or weekly tickets for guests at a charge of Re. 1 and Rs. 5 respectively. All Clubland tickets are non-transferable.

Children, when accompanied by their parents or guardians who are members of "Clubland," are admitted to the Club Lawn in the afternoons at the discretion of the Committee without charge.

(5) Holders of Rs. 15 Coupon Books (which are non-transferable and can be obtained on application at the office) entitle the holder, if desired, to two family Coupon Books at Rs. 10 each each book containing two coupons for each day to 5th January 1912, and upon each coupon one adult, lady or gentleman, or two children under 12 years of age are admitted. These family coupons are transferable within the family circle and it is not necessary that the users should be accompanied by the Rs. 15 book holder.

(6) Children, and soldiers and sailors in uniform, are admitted to the Exhibition at half price.

(7) Tickets cannot be sent by post, unless the application is from up-country, but will be handed to a messenger in exchange for cash.

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE.
General Secretary,
Exhibition of Old Bombay.

Bombay, November 23.

BANK OF BURMA.

Meeting of Bombay Shareholders.

A largely attended meeting of the Bombay depositors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma was held yesterday in the Brokers' Hall, Fort, Bombay Mr. A. J. Bright presiding.

The Chairman opening the proceedings said the first thing that they should do that day was to appoint a committee to represent the creditors of the Bank. He would suggest that Messrs Little and Company be appointed to represent the shareholders and depositors in Bombay and through that company they could appointed a firm of solicitors at Rangoon to represent them in that city and to keep them informed of what was happening there. A meeting was going to be held in Rangoon on December 2nd, where the Bombay creditors could be represented if they so desired.

Mr. Saxon Davis suggested a few things which he thought should be done by the meeting. First of all they should get out a list of the shareholders and depositors, and then they should appoint a committee from that list. This committee must be composed of those who had greatest stake in the matter. The only notice they had received from the Rangoon Head Office stated that they were going to hold a meeting on December 2nd, for the purpose of liquidating the Bank and to appoint a local firm of accountants as liquidators. Against that proposition he (the speaker) strongly protested, He asked how they could hope to have an independent investigation if a Rangoon firm of accountants was to be appointed. A local firm would not carry weight. In Madras on a nearly similar occasion they did not appoint a local firm but one from Calcutta. He asked why the same thing should not be done now? The Bombay depositors and shareholders should insist on having a Government inquiry into the matter or have a chartered firm of Bombay or Calcutta accountants appointed liquidators. Lastly he held that it would be greatly to their advantage to have a man at the Rangoon meeting to represent them there. Mr. A. F. Fergusson was going to that city next week and was to remain there till February. Mr. Fergusson so sympathised with them that he was willing to represent them at the Rangoon meeting.

Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal was of opinion that a wire should be sent to Rangoon asking for a postponement of the meeting which was to be held on December second.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi agreed with Khan Bahadur Dalal.

The Chairman said he did not think they had the power to stop that meeting.

Mr. A. N. Gazdar said that if they did not postpone the meeting they might send their delegate there to take an injunction from the Rangoon Court to postpone it.

Mr. S. R. Davar thought they should ask for a compulsory liquidation of the Bank.

The Chairman said such a liquidation might be wise under the circumstances but many people objected to that. They must have patience. One of the first things they should do must be to keep a book either at Mr. Ferguson's or Messrs Little and Company's office where the names of the shareholders and the depositors could be registered. And then they must get the prompt erply and send it to Rangoon.

Mr. Kirk Smith of Messrs Little and Co., solicitors, said what they wanted was that they should be represented at the Rangoon meeting and ask for a postponement. The names of the different creditors should be taken down and one of them should take them to Rangoon to represent them there, For that purpose a book must be opened. As had been pointed out by a previous speaker, Mr. Ferguson could not represent the shareholders at the meeting as he was not a shareholder.

It was then resolved to appoint a committee of the following gentlemen to safeguard the interests of the depositors and the shareholders and to take the necessary steps: Mr. A. J. Bright; Mr. Markandrai Desai; Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal; Mr. P. K. Kotwal; Mr. S. R. Davar; Mr. Grimshaw; Mr. Saxon Davis; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. M. A. J. Noble; Dr. K. Engineer; Mr. Gokulji Valji, Mr. Vasanji T. Halai and Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal.

It was next resolved to appoint Messrs. Little and Company as solicitors of the shareholders and depositors to represent them.

It was then resolved to open a book at Messrs Little and Company's Offices for the purpose of registering the names of the shareholders and the depositors, the amounts of their claims, and their proxies.

It was further resolved that to meet the expenses the depositors while registering their names should deposit two annas per Rs. 100 of the amount of their deposits.

It was decided that five members of the committee could form a quorum.

The meeting also resolved to send a wire to Rangoon asking for a postponement of the meeting there.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The following statement has been issued by the Directors of the Bank of Burma:—

It is with great regret that the Directors have felt compelled to suspend payment and to call a meeting of the shareholders to pass a resolution for voluntary liquidation of the Bank. The position has been brought about by heavy depreciation in shares securities in the Rangoon market which at the present moment is abnormal. The directors consider that the position, so far as the major portion of their securities are concerned, cannot last and a reasonable revival of the market, which your directors have every reason to look for, will secure depositors and shareholders against any loss, provided the liquidation is conducted on business lines and having regard to the necessity of nursing securities. To this end the directors will propose at the meeting that Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Harris, Chartered Accountants of London and Rangoon, be appointed liquidators having every assurance that the interests of depositors and shareholders will thus be properly safeguarded. The books of the Bank are being balanced and audited to date. As soon as possible a statement showing the position will be placed before the shareholders. A general meeting of shareholders has been called for the 2nd December next, so that all shareholders in India may have the opportunity of being present in person or by proxy.

M. MATHESON LANG'S COMPANY.

H. E. the Governor has graciously signified his intention to be present at the Royal Opera House, on the occasion of Mr. Matheson Lang's performance of "Hamlet," The production of this great tragedy will rank as the greatest event in Indian dramatic history, for never before in this country has a complete London production been given with the original London "Stars," Messrs. Land and Holloway promise that no detail of scenery, costumes and effects shall vary from those seen at the Lyceum Theatre, London. Mr. Lang's own triumph in the title role at that theatre was one of the most pronounced achieved by a British actor and it elicited the warmest praise from the press and public alike, and drew 32,000 people every week to the theatre. For Mr. Lang the part of the Danish Prince has been the study of his life, and his conception will no doubt be awaited with keenest interest. Miss Hutin Britton will play Ophelia, a role in which she is said to be perfection itself, and in which she reached the height of her London success. We may mention that after this notable production in London, Mr. Lang was asked to play "Hamlet," during the Shakesperean festival at Stratford-on-Avon which was the highest honour that could have been paid to an actor. It is also interesting no know that during the long run of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre, London, Queen Alexandra was present on two occasions. The performance was also witnessed by the Duke and Dutchess of Connaught, the Duke of Fife, and the Duke of Argyll.

THE East Indian Railway Company have appointed Indian passenger superintendents at the Howrah Railway Station to help the Indians, especially the third-class Indian, passengers. The superintendents will aid the passengers to buy tickets, to find accommodation in the trains, to recover lost articles and to have their grievances against licensed coolies and other railway employees redressed.

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TRAVELLING REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

A Swollen Knee

is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocation failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured."

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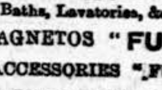

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Don't think because you have hair on your head that you have good hair. Dead hair is just like a dead tree. A tree still stands and is a tree in name, but it is not beautiful to look at. Just so with hair, you may have hair, but it is brittle and brash; it has no life; you comb it out in handfuls. Give your hair life.

REVIVE YOUR HAIR WITH KAMINIA OIL

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Kaminia Oil cleanses the scalp, kills the dandruff germs, and prevents dandruff forming, being delightfully perfumed it makes a dainty hair dressing.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Orseolo, 1,849 tons, Captain S. Clinning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice October 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Braziliana, 2,458 tons, Captain Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain S. Clinnak, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macmillan, 2,805 tons, Captain G. A. Shearer, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, October 14, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana (extra) 3,507 tons, Captain Owen Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from London, November 1 with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 3,758 tons, Captain H Ihle arrived in harbour yesterday from Dar-es-lem November ., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ...Troopship
R I M S Minto...Comdr Latouche ...Troopship
H M S Perseus...Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 23.

Abana...2709 Wilson...W & A G & Co
Baron Ardiossan...2774 Reid...K Nixon & Co
Carunna...2432 Cuckney...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mac Million ..2805 Shearer ...J Finlay & Co
Fairley ...2766 Samson ... ...
Markgraf...3758 Ihle...A Strandes & Co
Nadir...2041 White...T Morrison &Co
Oceana...3507 Jones...P & O Co
Orsiolo...2849 Clinning ...Venice S N & Co
Palitana...1933 Kilner...P Gulf...M M & Co
Westward Ho...2816 Carter ...J Mackintosh & Co
Wardha...2652 Gammock...Calcutta ...M M & Co
Umballa...3426 Nielson ...M M & Co
Ujina...3426 Hill...M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trimeodow...2335 Pelham...London...25-11 R Bros
2 Massilia ...3250 Thomson ...W & A Graham & Co
3 Santhia...3353 Seddon...Calcutta ...M M & Co
4 Farringford ...2378 Scroggie...Liverpool...27-11 Graham & Co
5 Polas ...Dredging... ...
7 Africa...2565 Seberick...A L S Co
9 Chanda...3937 Tiecant... ... ...M M & Co
12&13 Egypt...4178 Samers ...London ...2-12...P & Co
15 Levanzo...2281 Mattina...Rubattino Line

H W P D

Dredger Kola ...401...Repairing...B P Trust
Sabarmati...524 C Ahmed...Repairing ...
Sarasvati...443 Abram ...N F...N F...Bo S N &Co
30 ton Crane.
Bahadur...829 Ahmed ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co

M W D D

Abbotsford...2351 Sholton ...T Morrison & Co
Neilos ...737 Cadon...Jeddah ... A S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
23	Oceana	Jones	London, Nov 1
	Markgraf	Ihle	Daresalem, Nov 7
	Orseolo	Clinning	Venice, Oct 21
	Clan MacMillan	Shearer	Glasgow, Oct 14

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Cleveland	Dempwolf	Colombo
	Oceanien	Causin	Marseilles
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, &c
	Persia	Clinnak	Kobe, &c
	Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Devauha, for China, &c.
" Palamcotta, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Markgraf, for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Ayaihia	Pondicherry
10	Hymetius	Calcutta
16	Edernian	Calcutta
17	Lismore	Calcutta
16	Payenturn	Antwerp
20	Tara	Negapatam
	Torilla	Melbourne
	Fulwell	London
21	Futlah	Calcutta
	Bangala	Rangoon
	Twingone	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Agra, passed Suez on the 22nd instant and is due here on the 4th proximo daylight.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—8 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 63 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 162 bales wool and goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Abbotsford s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 1,706 cwts myrabollams A Khimjee.

Farringford s—1,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—200 casks skins, Enrico N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—130 cwts buffalo horns, V Esmail and Co; 130 cwts horns, E Sewji; 195 cwts turmeric, 137 cwts mother-of-pearl-shell, M Jafferbhoy; 13 bales hides P E Boyce, and Sons; 52 cwts kajoo kernel, G Sojpal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—50 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Corunna s—2,100 cwts castorseed A Khimjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—4,000 mussoor, and 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Westward hall s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 200 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause; 10,000 cwts castorseed, 7,540 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, B L Lloyd and Co. 4,018 cwts cotonseed, A Khimjee.

Epsom s—13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—9,000 cwts wheat, 500 cwts rapeseed, 10,540 cwts teelseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 100 cwts cashewnuts, B Jeewandas and Co; 30 bales savri cotton, 220 bales cottonfly, W. Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri; 100 bales hemp, N J Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—201 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 640 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 3,864 cwts castorseed, T Momraz; 220 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy 105 cwts gum, J Nurbheram, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 210 cwts nigerseed, Borner and Krause, 1,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharzfels s—8,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingelly, L Dreyfus and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 21 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 200 cwts myraboollams, P Mathoradas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—845 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Farringford s—2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Wakasa Maru s—202 bales, The Japan C Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton, R Dillaster and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 309 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—644 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Persia s—150 bales botton, A Habibbhoy.

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
J. O. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUTSTATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS,
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

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White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 24th Nov., 1911.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

CHINESE and Anglo-Chinese journals, by this week's mail from Shanghai, discuss the rebellion at great length and endeavour to discover the actual aim and object of the uprising, but they are far from unanimous in their conclusions. When calm consideration comes to answer the multitudinous questions as to the why and the wherefore of the revolution, says one, it finds that nine-tenths of the explanations are the children of the moment, born on the surface and hardly one goes to the root of the trouble. Some sympathisers, according to the "Celestial Empire", would have us call the revolutionaries Constitutionalists—as though there were no Constitutionalists on the other side and among the Manchus themselves. Others see nothing but racial dislike and declare the effort at revolution to be simply a question of Chinese versus Manchu—which explanation fails as there are many Chinese who are opposed to the insurrection. Others again claim for the anti-Manchu party a spirit of reform in which the Government party have no share—but here again the evidence is insufficient. Constitution, or no Constitution, there would have been no insurrection on that account had there not been a predisposing cause. The same is true of the alleged racial dislike and the reform claims. One Shanghai contemporary disposes of all these explanations summarily, as not going to the root of the disorder, declaring that if we probe deep enough and extend our research over a sufficiently long period, we shall find that there is but one real cause of the present outbreak—corruption. Had the Manchus acted wisely during their long tenure of power there would in place of hate have been found affection; instead of estrangement, sympathy; for alienation, attachment, and for rebellion, patriotic support. "It is not the Manchu as a man but as a tyrant, not the need of a Constitution but the lack of common honesty, not reform in Peking but peculation in the provinces, which have brought matters to the present pass." And this being recognised we are asked to believe that the one bright feature in the situation is that which promises a change in these things, come what may. If it be the fate of the present dynasty to be overthrown, its successor must, if it hopes to stand, effect a clean sweep of the old system "which has robbed the people, prostituted the officials and made of Peking a sink of corruption." And if this change be brought about it matters little how though the revolution was perhaps unnecessary.

"Down with the Manchus" is the cry which is most generally heard, but there are few who can answer the question "What then?" What is to come afterwards? Since the middle of the seventeenth century China has been governed by the Manchu, an alien house, a tribe which once had strong character and marked physical courage. Of recent years there has not been found any brilliant display either of statesmanship or personal capacity in Manchu ranks in recent years, for subterfuge and evasion in international diplomacy cannot be called statesmanship. The Manchu has been "content to take all the cash and all the credit and has certainly been deaf to the rumble of the distant drum." But when the Manchu, with all his faults, has been overthrown, what is to follow? A Chinese version of the United States of America we have been told. But beyond that vague expression the revolutionists do not appear to have formulated any definite plans. Shanghai journals, however, hesitate to believe that the uprising was undertaken without due thought and deliberation and the fact that the revolution was precipitated by General Li is held to indicate that things were in pretty good train for a crisis. Then it is known that four years past the revolutionary party was organising and planing a great rising. Revolutionary principles were widely disseminated and plans were maturing for twenty years and doubtless those by whom they were conceived, settled in their own minds what the next step must be. To the outside world little is known but much conjectured. And the sagest opinion expressed by our contemporaries is "The remarkable wisdom shown in many of the details of the present revolution may be taken as strong presumptive evidence that nothing is being done without careful previous consideration. There is undoubted method in the movement; is there sufficient method to place it above the suspicion of madness? If there is, then we are on the way to a fairly satisfactory answer to the question." But beyond this none of our contemporaries will venture in the region of speculation.

We must turn to a letter of General Li, published by the "North China Herald" from the revolutionary leader for something more explicit. In that letter, addressed to Admiral Sah, Li's action is explained. Confident in the great possibility of future prospects he swore to "recover the Chinese territory, to abrogate the oligarchic form of Government, to establish a Chinese republic and to maintain the peace of the world." Therefore, proceeds General Li, "in these few days, we have explicitly notified all the Powers, and extensively informed our brothers in all the provinces, each of which we advise to declare independence by itself, in preparation for an ultimate amalgamation, and for the holding of a public election of a President to govern us at a place to be then fixed. The glad voice of our brothers in welcoming this declaration has been so hearty and strong as to vibrate through Heaven and the Earth. So, in a single battle, several hundreds of our enemies were slain. Now, since the resuscitation of *Han* or the destruction of *Man* has long been foreshadowed, it can be understood by everyone not by the wise alone." The rising of Wuchang, General Li describes as a genuine out-burst and not comparable with any other revolutionary movement. The three towns, Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow, with their mills, iron-works, arsenals, and armouries are considered by him to be the centre of the whole nation and as Wu-Han is the most important point of communication, of commerce and politics the capital should be established there "in order to be able to vie with either London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg or Washington." General Li, in his letter picturesquely calls upon Admiral-Sah to come forth and take the lead, probably intending that he shall be first President of a Chinese republic. Says he "The ancient people once spoke of Hsia An thus: If that man did not come forth, how would human lives fare? Now the brothers exclaim in myriads of voices but in one breath, that my teacher does not come forth, how will the lives of our four hundred million brothers fare? Judging by the present aspect of affairs, if my teacher will only consent to come forth and save the four-hundred millions of our brothers, hills and dales will at once change colour at the approach of our patriotic flag. With four-hundred million brothers to contend with several thousands of Manchu clans; with the citizens of a Republic just budding forth to confront with the Ching dynasty nearing the end of its course: I say, though Washington, spent eight years in waging bloody battles to renovate America, my master, if he only would come forth can contemplate in barely eight months the flying of the Chinese Republican flag on the map of Asia." Sah is finally appealed to not to let Washington monopolize the good name alone for saving his people but to save those of four hundred millions of Chinamen. Sah at the head of a Chinese republic then seems to be what the revolutionists contemplate as the sequel to the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

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THE COTTON MARKET. PRICES for cotton have ruled very steady in the Bombay Market for some time, although the present rates for the various sorts are a good deal above the parity of American cotton. All our mills have to secure cotton against their recent large sales of yarn and piece-goods and as arrivals at present are small, and are likely to continue to be so for sometime, holders have been able to maintain prices for the time being. Over a lakh of bales of American cotton have been contracted for already by local mills for shipments from December onward and there is every prospect of their buying more of it. As there is a monster crop this year in America and as the rates for American cotton regulate the price of cotton in our market, we doubt very much if the present high range of prices here can last long. As soon as cotton begins to arrive in larger quantities from up-country, after a few weeks, we should see our rates tumbling down. Japan is reported to have already secured a very large quantity of cotton from America. Her purchases have been estimated at figures ranging from half a million to two million bales. If we take a million bales as the quantity booked we shall be near the mark. Having already bought such a large quantity of Americans she will naturally take proportionately less cotton from India and China. European demand is very poor at present owing to the high prices and is likely to continue so unless prices decline considerably. Although it is true that we have a small crop this year it is estimated to be quite ample to meet all local and foreign demands, especially as Japan will take only a very moderate quantity from India this year and therefore there is no justification at all for the present high level of values to last for long. At the present moment Japan is not able to get any Chinese cotton as exports from China is stopped for the time being; because owing to the disturbances their goods from the interior cannot be moved to the ports of shipment. For this reason Japan had been obliged to buy a similar class of cotton on a small scale here at the ruling high rates out of the scanty arrivals for immediate shipment. This has also been helped to keep prices up. But during the last two or three days there has been a quieter feeling in the local market as buyers of ready cotton have been holding off owing to the high prices asked. We hear reports of efforts being made in America to force prices up artificially. The very fact that such efforts are considered necessary to bolster up rates argues a very bearish state of the market and in view of the crop being a fifteen million one, at the lowest estimate, we cannot see how it can be otherwise.

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A TEMPERANCE LEAD WORKS. THE banks of the river Tyne are said by many workmen in the district to produce a thirst that nothing but strong liquors, taken in liberal quantity, will assuage. The word liberal, in the sense of the local workman, must be understood in its most generous sense, for many a man indulged so freely that he was barely fit for work on Tuesday morning, having begun to drink on Saturday afternoon, or, if paid on Friday, he might begin to drink on the same evening. Such irregularities caused frequent and serious inconvenience and loss in works where processes were continuous and could not bear interruption. The recent meeting of the Institute of Metals at Newcastle on Tyne recalls an incident that occurred about thirty-five years ago at one of the most interesting factories visited by the members. The lead refinery of Cookson Brothers, now Cookson and Co., Ld., situated at Howdora on Tyne dealt in continuous processes that had to be carried on day and night with great regularity. The materials dealt in consist of ores from local lead mines, and argentiferous or auriferous lead bullion from Mexico and other parts of the world. Copper, silver, gold and arsenic are separated from the lead, part of which is converted into white lead for paint or made into solid rods of pure metal for bullers. The drunken habits of the local workmen gave much trouble to the brothers Cookson until one of them bethrought him of a remedy that proved a brilliant success. He ordered a supply of the ale he had served at his own table, and served out a pint each morning and afternoon to every man in the works. Before long many of the men ceased to care for the inferior liquor of the public houses, and contented themselves with the quart per day given to them. Others who remained irregular were discharged, and the popularity of the work soon attracted a steady set of men who could ensure the regular working of the processes of manufacture. The keeping of men sober by giving them drink is a method that might be tried in many places where all other means have failed.

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THE RAIN. WITHOUT unduly straining one's ears, it has not been difficult during the last week or so to hear plenty of grumbling that Bombay's decorations were by no means far enough advanced, and that they would never be ready by the time the King and Queen reached here. We happen to know that so far as a large amount of official decoration is concerned, it has been purposely held back in order that its freshness may not be soiled or faded when the great occasion, which it is intended to celebrate, shall have arrived. For once, officialdom has shown admirable foresight, and yesterday morning we think it was a matter for congratulation that so few decorations were visible. Those which had already been hung out were largely to be seen on private buildings, and their somewhat, bedraggled appearance could hardly have caused their owners pride. The most unfortunate part of the business was that no one could very well be blamed. For who would anticipate rain in November, except one or two wiseacres who foretold a shower an hour or two in advance and were inordinately proud of it afterwards. However, amends were soon made, and one could not help noticing on passing through Hornby Road about mid-day how rapidly the ravages of the storm had been repaired. Really, when one came to count them up, the effects of the rain might have been very much worse. Especially remembering the time of the year, the rainfall was exceptionally heavy, and during the night a total of as much as 27 cents was registered. There was ample evidence of it in the streets in the early morning. The roadways were thick with mud, and beside the pavements broad streams several feet in width were slowly running away into the storm-water drains. Such a scene meeting their eyes on arising from their slumbers must have given a shock to several gentlemen, who are concerned in the organisation of the Exhibition of Old Bombay. Several of them hurried off to the ground to see what had happened, and must have been sensibly relieved when they found what little damage had been done. It was not surprising, of course, to find that canvas roofs were leaking, and that painted canvas walls were looking a little the worse for wear. But the roofs can soon be made sound again, and as luck will have it, many of the walls were still to receive the final coat of paint. The most serious loss was the destruction of a large number of fairy lamps, which hung in strings around the band-stand and other parts of the Exhibition for the illuminations. However, these we believe the committee will be able to replace without difficulty, and the public may be assured that all signs of yesterday's rain will have been obliterated before the opening day on Wednesday. Altogether Bombay is distinctly fortunate that it has not more renovation to do.

THE Royal Proclamation of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will be read in English and in the Vernacular in a Durbar to be held at the General Parade Ground, Poona, on the 12th December, 1911, at 12 noon, by the Collector and District Magistrate, Poona.

THE P. and O. Company's "Morea" with the homewards mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

A VERNACULAR paper of Hyderabad, states that His Highness the Nizam has given a donation of rupees 5,00,000 to the funds of the proposed Mahomedan University.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR.

V.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA.

BY

COL. SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G.

In order to appreciate, even to a small extent, the effect of British administration in India, and the boundless problems which arise therefrom, it is practically essential to breathe the Indian atmosphere. Unfortunately, six thousand miles of sea and land, and eighty degrees of longitude stand in the way, so that we are reduced to the exercise of such gifts of imagination as may have been vouchsafed to us in our endeavour to grasp just a few of the broadest and most palpable facts with which we should be confronted were we actually to move across the face of the world and see things for ourselves.

HOME RULE IN INDIA.

In the first place we might be astonished to find that so little of India is actually under direct British administration. Very nearly half of the peninsula is directly under native rule. Under any circumstances the cry for Home Rule in India only affects a portion of the Indian Empire. What are known as the native States enjoy home rule already. They are governed (and for the most part well governed) by their own chiefs and rulers who are individually responsible for the well being of their people and only answerable to the British Government in case of gross administrative failure. In the native States we are only concerned with the assurance of good government under native law supported by native institutions. What we have secured to them is the certainty of continued existence free from the perils of war and trespass: the smaller States no longer in perpetual dread of being swallowed up by their more powerful neighbours; the sprats and the whales each equally secure within the limits of their own domains. Thus are developed the arts and industries of peace, with a general levelling up of wealth due partly to the curtailment of military expenditure and partly to industrial progress. This applies to at least one-half of India. There is no need to enlarge upon it. If any man wishes seriously to appraise the value of British protection and British influence in the native States let him read something of the past history of India, or better still, let him talk for half an hour with any of its native Chiefs.

UNDER BRITISH RULE.

But how about British India that is red, where English Governors and pro-Consuls rule the land from uneasy (if well gilded) thrones, and diligently educate the facile native in the theory of man's independence and the rights of freedom? Let us begin at the beginning and make our start either at Calcutta or Bombay. Here are large and flourishing cities with magnificent institutions (always excepting the hotels) splendid sanitary systems, and an overcrowded population, not certainly hostile, but undoubtedly more truculent and worse mannered than it was half a century ago. Are the manners of the natives to be accepted as any indication of a change for the worse in the material prosperity of the cities (the same observations apply to all big cities) or is it the natural but not the less unfortunate result of a greater familiarity with the liberal laws under which they live, which gradually induces a false suspicion of weakness and timidity on the part of our Government. There can be no doubt that in the matter of material prosperity the great cities of India go on from strength to strength. The most casual observer cannot fail to notice the unmistakale signs of increasing wealth. There is no weed growing in the streets, no dilapidation, no signs of abandoned enterprise. On the contrary everywhere is to be seen the ugliness of growing manufactories redeemed here and there by the beauty of fresh developments in arts and architecture increasing spaces rendered beautiful by culture, grander buildings, more spacious public institutions. Were there ever cities in the past to compare with the cities of the present? We may concede that under the Turk dynasty the grace of architecture reached out to its best efforts, but that was a poor criterion of material prosperity. There was never anything (in spite of the grandiloquent expressions with which native literature of the geographical order abounds in mediæval times) to compare in the remotest degree with the cities of British India at the present time. And the people of the cities share in the growing prosperity, the best of them and the wisest admitting it freely that there is no comparison between the past and present in the conditions of their social existence. We will note only the case of one important section of the Indian community—a section which has produced so many eminent and liberal-minded citizens that the name under which they are known (Parsi) is honoured in every part of the Empire. It is only repeating a platitude to observe that but for Britain in India the Parsi would not be in existence. Is it nothing to the credit of Britain in India, that she should have protected and fostered one of the best of Oriental races until it has become an important factor in the material wealth of the Empire?

SONS OF THE SOIL.

Let us leave the cities. This subject is too big for a small space, and we must move quickly by the splendid net-work of railways which envelops the Indian peninsula till we are within range of the plains and valleys and the jungles and the hidden places where we may find the real sons of the soil; where two hundred million people live their monotonous lives from day to day (or from night to night as the case may be) and have no more concrete idea of the British Government than the lunar inhabitants. Millions of them probably have never seen a European face; millions more have never seen a British soldier; and the great mass of toiling, sweating, digging and delving agriculturalists, unmoved by the mutiny, untouched by the screams of the nationalist, do not even know what the "sirkar" consists of. What has Britain done for them! Every now and then perhaps these swarming multitudes see the face of the Deputy Commissioner who is their "father and mother," and they may, if they please bring direct to his feet such petitions and representations as they may wish to make. They have a direct personal contact with British Government in this way. Thus are they relieved from the grasp of the money lender, and are usually within reach of hospitals and dispensaries; they are no longer in dread of starvation or rapine; no longer classed with the beasts of the field; they are in short live men and women in a sense which they never could have been in the bad old days of Mogul serfdom. As for the increase of actual wealth among them, it may be observed by the intelligent in the shape of gold bangles on arms and ankles, and perhaps in better pottery about the house, where there is no furniture; but in general it follows the universal rule and becomes noticeable in the quality of womens' decoration and dress. Peace and security, domestic decency, and intermittent periods of repose are what Britain has handed to the ryot, and he is fairly content therewith; but if we ask whether his material prosperity has increased in any proportion to increased revenues and resources of his country we are faced with a very difficult question.

A DOUBTFUL BLESSING.

Amongst the doubtful blessings that two centuries of British rule has brought to India is a vastly increased population. The suppression of the worst effects of famine, the amelioration of all forms of disease, improved sanitation, and the absence of devastating local wars; to say nothing of the determined limits set by law to infanticide and "suttee" or the horrible practices of human sacrifice and self-immolation at the seats of the Hindu gods, have all assisted to fill parts of India with a vast swarm of people, with no compensating power of distribution through the more empty spaces of the land. The result is a terrible tax on the ordinary resources of the soil, and an infinitely greater degree of difficulty in dealing with times of scarcity and stress. Where sheer poverty induces distress, it is amongst the swarming crowds who endeavour to extract from one acre of their fatherland subsistence that would be a burden on three. This result of British rule can scarcely be reckoned beneficent, in spite of excellent intentions and the sound methods of administration by which it is brought about. What the end will be no man can tell.

BRITAIN'S REWARD.

The glance for a moment at the other side of the picture, what has India done for Britain? Britain's gain has been of two qualities, direct and indirect. The direct gain is the matter of actual wealth which has accrued to this country, not only through the ordinary channels of commerce, but in the salaries, emoluments and pensions of the great host of British subjects who have lived and struggled in India with the almost invariable result of spending their gains in Britain. There is no means of calculating the immense material gain which has accured to this country in this way. As regards commercial gain it seems to have been ordained by Providence from the beginning of history, that whosover held the right of way to the Indies should stand first in the commercial ranks of the world. Tiglath Pilesar of Assyria was perhaps the first authentic monarch who held the golden keys, and his were keys of the land gates. Persia followed later and drew most of her revenues from India, still by way of the land; then Arabia; and finally when the water gates were opened, came the rush of Dutch, Portuguese, French and English, jostling each other in their efforts to keep command of the Eastern seas and to hold the highways of Indian trade. And so Britain finally became paramount and year by year has grown rich with much more silver and gold than has anything to do with official Treasury returns. Official India does not figure always to great advantage in the reports of the Official Treasury. The balance may sometimes be doubtful. That makes but little difference in the actual amount of material wealth that Britain has drawn from India—the amount of which is incalculable. But greater by far than direct returns are the indirect returns for our administration. Can any other country in the world exhibit such a roll of famous administrators and soldiers trained in so magnificent a school? If Indian administrators, responsible for the purest and most efficient administration of an alien people that the world has ever seen, appear to receive scant acknowledgment in their own country, it is because they are men of action come home to rest, and not men of words trained up in a voluble parliamentary school. None the less are they representatives in Britain of all that is straight and dignified in manhood, holding a record which insures them an honourable place in the social ranks of this country; excellent examples are they for the generation which is said to be "rising." As for our soldiers, if the position of Britain amongst the natives depends at all on her ability to fight her battles and to win them with good soldiers under able leadership, then indeed do we owe to India a deep debt of gratitude for the service she has rendered this country as a magnificent field for training in the past, and as a source of military strength in the present which need never fail us, if we don't spoil it by muddling.

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"DENGUE" FEVER.

Question in the Calcutta Corporation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A number of questions concerning "dengue" fever in Calcutta, and as to when it first broke out in the city, were asked at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday afternoon. The Chairman, in reply, said that a few cases of supposed "dengue" have been recently reported as a disease of mild character and attended with extremely small mortality.

The cases do not come to the notice of the Health Department except through the reports of private practitioners. The cases, which have come to notice, are chiefly in District II, but other cases have been reported from District I. No figures, as to the number of the cases are available, and no measures are known to have succeeded in preventing the spread of this disease. But observations are being made, and such remedies as may be considered effective, will be applied. No records of 1872-73, when "dengue" first broke out in Calcutta, have yet been found, but a search is being made.

THE pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his 'letter to a Hindoo'" by the editor of "Free Hindusthan" has been proscribed.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

NEW EFFORT TO EFFECT A CONFERENCE.

Debate in the House of Commons.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald opened the debate on the Railway Commission's report. He moved a resolution regretting the refusal of the directors to meet the men, and calling on the Government to arrange such a conference. He warned the House of the urgency of the matter and the necessity of avoiding a crisis in December, when the intervention of the Government would mean taking sides with the directors.

Mr. Asquith's reply was emphatic on the point. He stated that the companies were entitled to assume that the men would accept the Commission's findings. The Government would not accept the resolution unless the reflection on the companies were omitted. He thought, however, that once any suggestion of censure was eliminated, and the men had taken the report as the basis of their future relations with the companies, the latter would be well advised to confer with the men under the chairmanship of a Board of Trade representative, as the best means of carrying out the report. In that sense only, would the Government invite the companies to a conference.

The Premier went on to praise the companies' loyalty to the agreements, and declared that their liberality in increasing wages showed a patriotic spirit, redounding to their credit.

Mr. Bonar Law said the Government was attempting again to put pressure on the companies through the House of Commons, and was treating the companies unfairly. The Unions' repudiation of the Commission, he said, was serious enough. The Government's taking sides was far more serious.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Lloyd George's amendment was carried unanimously after the rejection Mr. MacDonald's resolution by 167 votes to 108. The Unionists supported the latter resolution, expressing the wish that the Government would use its good offices to bring the railway companies and men to a conference to discuss the best method of giving effect to the report of the Railway Commission.

The minority was composed of Labour Members and Liberals.

THE BERLIN SPEECH.

Waiting for Sir E. Grey's Reply.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Little comment is made on Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's speech, as the papers are awaiting Sir Edward Grey's statement on the 27th instant.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the revelations emphasise the gravity of the differences between England and Germany and the necessity of securing a permanent basis of peace.

The most notable German comment is that of Professor Schiemann, who says that enormous responsibility rests on Sir Edward Grey in connection with his speech on the 27th, which will decide Anglo-German relations for years to come. Professor Schiemann was formerly a notorious Anglophobe, but now urges an *entente*.

The *Standard* says that, as a result of Herr on Kiderlen-Waechter's speech, a rumour has been revived in the Lobby that Sir Edward Grey will resign.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Payment of Foreign Loan Interest.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A message to the *Times* from Peking states that, although China has also failed to meet the monthly contribution to interest on the 5 per cent. Anglo-German loan of sixteen million sterling, secured on Maritime Customs, the half-yearly interest due on April 1st will certainly be paid, as the Revolutionaries are as anxious as the Imperialists not to give any pretext for foreign intervention.

A message adds that the revolt has reached Tibet, and that the Chinese Customs official at Yatung has been compelled to withdraw.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Terms of Ultimatum to be Complied with.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Persia has taken Great Britain's advice and agreed to comply with the demands of the Russian ultimatum.

A message from St. Petersburg states that the first detachment of Russians has arrived at Enzeli.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Resht states that three regiments of the Saljan regiment have arrived at Enzeli.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

Operated for Appendicitis.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Crown Prince of Sweden was operated upon, to-day, for appendicitis. The Prince is doing well.

THE SOMERSET ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Hon. A. Herbert attributes his victory to the unpopularity of the Insurance Bill, and the progress of Tariff Reform.

LINER ON THE ROCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

The Hamburg-America liner "Prinz Joachim" from New York to Kingston, is on the rocks off the Bahamas.

NAVAL UNPREPAREDNESS.

Speech by Lord Charles Beresford.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Portsmouth yesterday, said that the British Fleet was unprepared for the late crisis. There was no reserve of coal, the magazines were not guarded militarily, there were no mine-clearers in the ports, and no oil supplies in the north, where destroyers with stores of oil-fuel had to pump oil into the battleships.

Lord Charles trusted that the experience would stimulate the Government to the creation of a Naval war staff. He thought it probable also that there would be a Naval loan.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Mr. McKenna, on being shown a summary of Lord Charles Beresford's speech at Portsmouth, said the allegations made were baseless. There were ample oil reserves in the north, and the despatch of coal to the north by rail instead of by sea was an experiment, and was not on account of a crisis.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

Need for British and Dutch Unity.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Steyn, speaking at the Congress at Bloemfontein, said that the policy of the Dutch since the war aimed at restoring their racial self-respect. To-day, the English and the Dutch stood on absolute equality, and could approach one another and become united. If they remained apart, the native would become the arbiter of South Africa's destiny.

Referring to defence, he said South Africa was the continent of the future for the hungry nations of Europe, who were already laying hands on Northern Africa. It behoved them to look to their defence.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Nov. 23.

The Congress has been concluded. It was decided to form a new South African party, and to dissolve the existing three Dutch organisations.

General Hertzog, who has hitherto been regarded as a leader of Dutch extremists, made a conciliatory speech, in which he said that South African prosperity was bound up, not with the Dutch nor with the English race, but with the harmonious co-operation of both. The speech was received with enthusiasm, especially by the English-speaking delegates.

LOOTING OF INDIAN MAIL.

Lady's Jewels Reported to be Stolen.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Marseilles, states that it is still impossible to ascertain the value of the property stolen from the Indian mail-bags on the Lyons mail, but it is reported that one of the missing packages contained pearls and others jewels, worth one thousand pounds, belonging to a titled English lady attending the Durbar. It is also stated that eighty kilogrammes of securities and bank notes are missing.

These reports are in direct contradiction to the assertions of the postal authorities, who declare that the total value of the stolen consignments is about five hundred pounds sterling.

DUTCH RULE IN THE EAST.

Holland and the Religions of Java.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 23.

During the debate in the Chamber on the estimates for the Dutch Indies, the Minister for the Colonies protested against the expression "parasites," applied by a member to the Chinese in the Dutch Indies. The Chinese, said the Minister, were good and faithful subjects. The pilgrimage of Javanese to Mecca, he further declared, ought not to be hindered. Aggressive action against Islam was impossible. The Government schools could neither be anti-Christian nor anti-Mahomedan.

AN ORIENTAL SCHOOL.

London Scheme Reaches Definite Shape.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The negotiations for the utilization of the London Institution as a school of Oriental studies has reached a definite stage. The proposed terms for the expropriation of the proprietors have been provisionally agreed upon between the governing body of the Institution and the Treasury with an individual option of the retention of membership under the new arrangements.

MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lord Londonderry, at Heywood, said Mr. Balfour had told him yesterday, that after a rest he would return to the House of Commons to fight Home Rule with the utmost determination.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Speaker has decided that the Insurance Bill is not a Money bill within the meaning of the first clause of the Parliament Bill.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Asquith to-day promised Mr. Bonar Law facilities for the discussion of the Sugar Convention.

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

The statement with reference to the proposed restriction of the cotton crop, issued yesterday, does not name the bankers referred to.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Exchange of Civilities with Turkey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The "Medina" has left Suez.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.

The Sultan, in a letter to King George, says that he profits by the occasion of His Majesty's departure for India to send his son to present his salutations and good wishes as a token of his heartfelt friendship for His Majesty, and for England's greatness. He desires that Anglo-Turkish relations may ever remain friendly, and begs the acceptance of his entire devotion to the King and Queen.

King George, replying to Zia-Ed-Din, said he was touched by the attention of Zia-Ed-Din's august father, and thanked him for the compliments to the Queen. He trusted that good and friendly relations would ever endure. The King then handed to Zia-Ed-Din an autograph letter to the Sultan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The following extra troops will be in Calcutta for the Royal visit:—'U' Battery, R. H. A., the 8th Hussars; the East Yorkshire Regiment; the Black Watch, 16th Cavalry and 2ndBattery, 10th Gurkhas. They will arrive about the middle of December and leave about the middle of January. It is expected that more than 1,000 troops will take part on the Proclamation Parade on 2nd January. Before the troops leave Calcutta a big Military Tournament is to be held on the Pageant ground on January 10th and three following days.

With reference to the provisional programme of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to Calcutta it is notified that the dates of the following events have been altered and are now fixed as under:—Garden Party, January 2nd; Horse Show, January 4th.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The Government of India have since decided that on the 12th of December 1911, all press telegrams whether in connection with the Coronation Durbar or not which may be tendered at or addressed to the offices mentioned previously will be accepted and dealt with at the usual rates. At other Offices press telegrams tendered on the 12th December 1911 can only be accepted at Express rates as on Sundays.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Familiar Scene at Bow St. Police Court.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A familiar, fashionable, and animated Suffragette scene was enacted at Bow Street to-day, when 114 women were charged with wilful damage, and others with creating disorder, throwing stones and assaulting the police.

Where the damage done exceeded £5, the offenders were committed for trial.

Two women broke shop windows of the value of £59.

In minor cases fines of 10s. and 40s. and the costs of the damage were inflicted.

Message from Mr. Lloyd George.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a message to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, says that Mr. Asquith's announcement on the 13th inst., when, he said he advocated the substitution for the present system of simply a residential qualification, seems to assure the carrying of the Women's Suffrage Amendment to the Franchise Bill of 1912.

Mr. Lloyd George added that only unwise handling of the opportunity could compass its failure.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Mahomedan Mob Create a Disturbance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

A Trichur (Cochin) correspondent writes:—Telegraphic information reveals the fact that a mob of Mahomedans of Changanachary (Travancore State) having become very excited at reading the telegrams of Turko-Italian War in the vernacular "Manorama" attacked every Christian they saw and committed a series of affrays that must be characterised as most outrageous. One Varghese and a couple others were attacked from a public thoroughfare. The former was severely stabbed with a knife on the neck and other places necessitating his immediate removal to the hospital. The unruly mob challenged the Christians throughout the night. Mr. Joseph Chirayil, a respectable citizen, and a few others were severely assaulted and they were removed to the hospital. After reporting the occurrence to the Police and Magistracy the constable on duty who was watching the excited mob was beaten down from his bicycle and one more member had to be admitted into the hospital. About a hundred of the excited mob, armed with their long knives, cudgels and clubs, vociferously challenged the Christians and pelted them with stones. Business in every direction was at a standstill and the Police and Magistrate wired to their Head Offices at Kottayam and a force arrived fully armed. The roads were patrolled. On receipt of telegraphic petition and reports the Dewan Peishkar arrived there and ordered the excited gang to represent the cause of riot by appearing before him. The riot has not yet fully subsided. The Prosecuting Inspector from Trivandrum has arrived and the offenders are being dealt with by the police.

SERINGAPATAM WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

The Chief Engineer of Mysore has recommended that the town and island of Seringapatam, the population of which is rapidly dwindling from malaria, be provided with filtered water-supply at a cost of Rs. 62,000 at State expense, the Municipality being too impoverished to undertake the work. The last Census returned a population of 7,372 against 150,000 when the fortress fell a century ago. It continues, however, to be a place of historic interest and Hindu and Mahomedan pilgrimage.

IN connection with the great triple canal scheme the rectangular survey of the Upper Chenab area has been completed and those of the Upper Jhelum Canal and the Lower Bari Doab canal areas are now being carried and during the present cold weather the work in the Upper Jhelum canal area is being done under the Settlement Officer on the data supplied by the Imperial Survey Department and the Lower Bari Doab Canal area is being done by a settlement staff working under the Imperial Survey Officer.

MADRAS CONVOCATION.

Hon. Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer delivered the address this evening at the Convocation of the Madras University. After referring to the choice of work, religion and learning, and the development of Indian Universities he made the following observations with regard to the new Universities:—

"There are signs of dissatisfaction with some of the results of the University training which are manifest in the cry for new Universities. That demand has been received in some quarters as a menace to the academic monopoly of the existing foundations. In others where material civilisation sets the sole standard of human progress, it has avoked uncompromising dissent. The followers of particular creeds have in modern times developed a breadth of vision and charity a feeling which admit alien faiths to some saving virtues. But men to whom all spirituality is bondage and civilisation can be only of one type, profess to see in the proposed Universities merely recrudescence of superstition. Opposition to Hinduism or Islam and nightmares to which it gives birth are but phases of their general attitude towards all religions. We can well afford to leave them in company of their own reflections. The area of ignorance to be combated is so great, historical conditions favourable to culture are so widely present, departments of knowledge now are so infinite in variety, that we may regard with complacency and even satisfaction the brilliant success so far achieved by the promoters of the new Universities, with ideals which cannot but be complimentary to the culture aimed at by foundations already in existence. If over a dozen Universities are now engaged in drawing to a focus, in centres of learning, the intellectual and moral forces of the younger generation of the United Kingdom how can the addition of two Universities here to the present five, if adequately safeguarded from becoming "gloomy fortresses of sectarianism," be denounced as unsuited to area or population or varieties of Indian conditions, thought and culture? There are vast fields of historical, archæological, agricultural and industrial research or experiment in which little more than spade work has been done and which demand assiduous labour of Graduates trained along the lines, differing perhaps in part from those existing institutions. Religion, morality and philosophy, dearer to Indian mind than natural sciences, need more attention than is bestowed in existing schemes of studies framed on too close adherence to the letter of the rule of religious neutrality. Let us hope, however, that the possible danger of narrow culture or dreamy studies may be avoided by regulations which I confess may appear at first sight to be quaint, though, none the less justifiable, in the conditions of the country, prescribing six months' travel to various seats of learning in India as a preliminary to the receipt of the University degree. Universities are not mere halls of learning and culture. They are centres of research. Each batch of Graduates leaving, the portals of a University must put the question to themselves:—What shall be their addition to the sum of human knowledge? Our duty is to do not merely for our own benefit and that to those around us, but also for the good of those who shall come after us. Buddha attained perfection that he might profit others. Fleets and armaments, world-wide commerce, liberal political institutions and general material prosperity are as nothing to the conquest of new realms of knowledge. There are promising fields for study and untrodden regions to explore. The fraternity of knowledge constitute the freemasonry of mutual understanding which will as years increase become the mainstay of universal peace greater than the Hague Conferences and the World's Race Congress."

KICKING A COOK FATALLY.

A Year's Sentence Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The trial of Lawrence Giddens, a European lad employed as Ticket Collector on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Moradabad who was charged with causing the death of a Pathan cook employed in the family by kicking on the abdomen owing to a dispute about money transactions, concluded to-day at the Allahabad High Court.

The defence admitted kicking the deceased, but submitted it was to prevent the cook coming in to insult the family and the deceased gave great provocation, nor was there any intention to cause death. The jury acquitted the accused on charges of culpable homicide and grievous hurt, but found him unanimously guilty of simple hurt under section 323 I. P. C.

Mr. Justice Richards, in delivering the sentence of the Court, addressed the accused and said that the jury had taken a merciful view of the case, but all the same the action of the accused was a most reprehensible one. His Lordship could not see his way to pass a lighter sentence than one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Before the Special Tribunal to-day Mr. Devadoss continued his address for the third accused. With regard to the finding of the *India* newspaper in the house of the 3rd accused as alleged by the prosecution it appeared to be purposely introduced into the case with a view to establish some connection between the third accused and Ponalur and Shencottah meetings. Otherwise there was absolutely no reason whatever why these people should possess such very old issues of the *India* which had been proscribed long ago. It was with the object of showing that the 3rd accused was in the habit of reading the *India* that approver Ramaswamy was made to speak about the incident of his having gone to fetch the *India* newspaper.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 23.

The freights show signs of improvement. In home produce markets there has been rather more enquiry for berth tonnage. Six charters are also reported. Berth bookings for the week total, 25,750 tons of which the Hansa Line have done 14,250 tons for Hamburg.

A GARDEN party was held at Belvedere, Calcutta, on Wednesday, when several hundred guests were received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Duke. All the Bengal Government officials, the leading merchants and Indian residents of Calcutta were present.

SIMLA VOLUNTEER CLUB INCIDENT.

Corporal Cox Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

In the Punjab Chief Court, on Wednesday, Corporal Cox, Lancashire Fusiliers, was charged with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing the death of one Mangtu, a servant of a Parsi contractor at Simla. The evidence of some servants was to the effect that the accused came out of the Volunteer Club at Simla, saw Mangtu on the verandah of the Club and threw him over the railing on to the tent-roof below from whence he rolled down the hillside. Mangtu was dead when the body lay in the gutter on the roadside below.

Accused's account was that as he came out of the Club, Mangtu and five or six others were leaning against the railing of the Club verandah. They were laughing pointedly at the accused and one of them said the word "Soor." One man laughed, pointed at the accused and passed him and the accused thereupon gave him a shove and he slipped on to the tent roof, but the accused took no notice as he thought the slope being gradual that he would not slip off. In the written statement put in before the Chief Court the accused added that he never intended to harm Mangtu with whom he had no quarrel and he had no reason to apprehend that what he had done would do him any injury. He deeply regretted the accident and would make what provision he could for the relatives of the deceased.

The jury found that the accused had been guilty of a rash act, but strongly recommended him to mercy. In answer to the Judge they expressed the opinion that the accused's account of what happened was more correct than that told by the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Justice Rattigan, in passing sentence, said he could well understand that the accused was horrified when he realised the result of his rash act. He took into account the Jury's strong recommendation to mercy, the accused's excellent character and the fact that he had already been in jail for two months. He sentenced Cox to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, the money to be paid to the next of kin of the deceased.

S. I. PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The annual general meeting of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India was held this morning at the Madras Medical College. Surgeon General W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., presided. The annual report, a most satisfactory document, was then presented and Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty, in moving its adoption, said that he desired to see more Indian gentlemen joining the Association. The support received from the public was not at all adequate for the work turned out by the Association. He suggested, in the name of the Committee, the renewal of their appeal to the District and Municipal Boards to contribute annually to the institute. He mentioned the loss which the Committee had sustained in the retirement of Surgeon-General Benson.

It was resolved to ask H. E. the Governor to honour the institute by becoming its patron.

MADRAS EDUCATIONIST DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 23.

A well-known and highly respected figure in the educational world of South India has passed away through the death of Rao Bahadur J. C. Williams Pillay, Inspector of Schools, which occurred at Jaffna, Ceylon, on Sunday last. The late Mr. Williams Pillay took his B. A. Degree from the Presidency College in the year 1874 and was a colleague of Professor C. T. Winfred of Trichinopoly. For many years, the deceased was Inspector of Schools, served in various districts in the Presidency including Tinnevelly, and was widely known for his erudition. Retiring from the service nearly two years ago, he returned to Ceylon and settled down at Jaffna in his native village. In recognition of his long and meritorious services in the field of education, Mr. Williams Pillay was made a Fellow of the Madras University. Much sympathy is felt for his bereaved family.

THE ARYA SAMAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

The anniversary of the two sections of the Arya Samaj, Lahore, will commence from to-morrow, and will continue until Monday, the 27th instant. An appeal for funds for the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College will be made by the Honorary Principal of the College.

CAPTAIN ASSAULTED BY QUARTERMASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A serious assault was committed on Mr. Anayle, captain of the B. N. R. ferry-steamer "Kharagpur" by the Sekanni on Tuesday. Mr. Anayle had reprimanded the man for neglect of duty, and the latter attacked him with an iron-bar, inflicting injuries which necessitated Mr. Anayle's removal to hospital.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The General Officer commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Rotung on November 22nd that the day was spent in searching for an alignment for the road between Renging and Rotung. Several reconnoitring parties were sent out, but no opposition was met with.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 18, was 509, giving a death-rate of 27·06 per annum per thousand as against 29·14 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·47 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 62 died from fevers; 8, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, leprosy; 26 phthisis; 24, diseases of the nervous system; 158, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 32, still-born; 79, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 18; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 236; Hindu low caste, 64; Musalman, 131; Parsi, 11; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 5; European, 4. The total number of births was 489 as against 441 for the corresponding period of last year, and 445 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

ROYALTY.

I am sure you will be amused at my telling you anything about the Durbar, but it is the principal topic of conversation. And on the quiet I hear that there are not nearly so many people going out as was expected. It is quite easy to get a passage out to India, which surprises most people, as one was advised to take a return passage as early as May, as the rush was hoped to be very great.

However Durbaring is an expensive luxury. Many papers here have been giving advice to intending visitors, as to clothes, etc., required, a list long enough to frighten any ordinary mortal.

Mr. John Fortescue, the King's librarian at Windsor Castle, and the author of "The History of the British Army," accompanies Their Majesties to write an official history of their Indian visit, and no better choice could have been made, for Mr. Fortescue's far-reaching knowledge of the military history of India from the earliest foundation of our Empire, and his deep interest in the subject, will stand him in good stead, and serve as a picturesque and historic background to the work he has in hand. Then Mr. Jacomb Hood has been chosen as the official artist for the King's Indian visit. The Prince of Wales's three months' training on board the "Hindustan" came to an end on Thursday, when His Royal Highness took leave of his Captain and his mess-mates, and left the ship for London with his tutor Mr. Hansell. The Prince has enjoyed his cruise, during which he has worked very hard, and the training was timed to terminate, so that His Royal Highness should be able to spend a short time with the King and Queen before they left for India. He left London for Sandringham yesterday, and after being met by his brothers, was greeted affectionately by the King and Queen, and later in the afternoon he went to see his grandmother Queen Alexandra and his aunt Princess Victoria. The young Prince will be out shooting with the King this morning, and will no doubt enjoy to the full the change and liberty he is now enjoying. I heard from some one who saw him in London, that he is looking very well and very brown, and that he has grown a good deal since the Coronation Day.

INTELLECTUALITY.

In autumn and winter a certain number of rather cultivated people busy themselves with improving their minds, and as there is not so very much going on socially at this time of year, they have sufficient time and leisure to attend lectures and conferences on various topics, historical, literary, and artistic. Just now there is a great wave of "intellectuality" sweeping over us and many really interesting lectures are being given. Talking of lectures and lecturers, it is not often that one has the privilege of listening to so engrossing and interesting a lecture as that given by the courtesy of Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday, when the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Dr. Blair, was presented to us with a little introductory speech by Mr. Harry de Windt, and proceeded to tell us all about his field of operations, the immense diocese which is spread over some thousands of miles all the way up the Pacific Coast, I will confess my ignorance, and own up that I was very hazy as to the whereabouts of the Falkland Islands and I was very glad to see the great map that hung from the very top of the stage to the bottom showing the position of the islands lying at the farthest point of South America and the coast-line of Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, the vast territory that is the diocese of the Bishop, and where thousands of British are working in gold, silver, copper, and tin mines, on the nitrate fields, rubber plantations, borax works, railways, and other forms of commercial enterprise. It was for these Britishers—who are working out there for our benefit and enrichment—and their needs that the Bishop pleaded. They want schools, hospitals, and churches. They include a large floating population of sailors, navies, engineers, and others, who do much to further the interests and keep up the prestige of those at home, and we forget them, and do nothing to relieve the loneliness and monotony of the lives of many who are isolated in mining camps, in the nitrate fields of mountain uplands, and in the pasture farms of the south. Not so Germany. The Fatherland, the Bishop told us, has well-arranged schools and gymnasiums, well-fitted hospitals, and capable staffs to look after them. We saw a number of moving pictures representing the country, the life, the nitrate-fields, the railways (some of which are laid 13,000 feet above the sea-level), the giant machinery cutting rocks, mixing cement, etc., for the making of the Panama Canal, which will be opened in another two years, and will bring a rush of new activities to that Pacific Coast, that it will bring nearer to us by seven thousand miles! I wish I could go on and repeat more of what we heard, but perhaps this is enough to decide some of us to send some contribution, however small, for the Bishop's fund to the secretary, The Lodge, Sandy Lane, Guildford. The thing that decided me to send my mite was the pathetic incident the Bishop told of an Englishman who, lying ill in one of the only two small hospitals along that vast coast, was yet glad to be sick within those walls, because it was the first glimpse of England he had had in thirteen years! An English hospital, an English nurse, and an English doctor seemed like home to him! And when I think how many there are here ready and anxious to give willing service, doctors and nurses, it seems a shame we do not help them to go out to those who stand in such need of their care and help. There is a business side to it too. We ought to establish some sort of supremacy there if we are to benefit when the tide of progress pours down that coast from the Panama Canal! I must not forget to say that before the lecture began, Rudyard Kipling's recessional hymn, "Lest We Forget," was recited by Mr. Gerald Lawrence, who spoke those splendid and inspiring lines with deep feeling and fervour.

AERO TAXI.

I hear from Paris, that the aero-car is now a reality, and on trestles at the Bleriot aeroplane works the first machine of the kind built to the order of M. Henri Deutsch dela Meurthe, may be seen. It resembles a well-appointed taxicab with large monoplane wings. There are, of course, the ordinary spars in front and behind for the elevation and steering rudders, and the car rests on an ordinary monoplane chassis. The driver placed outside the car itself, has a seat resembling that of any motor-car driver, with a spare seat at his left. The motor a 100-h. p. Gnome, and propeller are immediately in the rear of the body, which is fitted with most comfortable and springy cane seats for four persons. The windows are of mica, and being placed below, will afford the passengers a full view of the country when the car is in flight.

STYLE.

Said an artist to the writer recently, "About one woman in every ten knows what kind of hat suits her, but only one woman in every hundred knows what coiffure suits her." And, really, looking around at the travesties of well-dressed heads one sees about one on every hand, one is forced to admit the truth of the assertion. That what will suit one face to perfection will cause another to look downright ugly is a truism the average woman is apt to forget. Certain styles, it is true, suit certain types of faces, and if you belong to a recognised type, a satisfactory result is soon arrived at. That much must be freely granted; but there still remains the "intermediate" types to be considered, and those other "nondescripts"—to coin a word—who are always the most difficult to dress and to "hat," whether it be a coiffure or merely modes which have to be considered. Perhaps the greatest mistake which the average woman can make is when she will persist in adopting a reigning fashion which has been set by a reigning beauty whom it happens to suit. Now, the quintessence of true smartness, as the word is generally understood, is suitability, for without it there can be no real "chic," that delightful but indefinable quality which often goes farther and fares a good deal better than any amount of mere prettiness unbacked up by it. Therefore it is not—at least, it should not be—sufficient that any mode is merely smart. The perfectly-dressed head is the one so coiffee that it is also perfectly attuned to the style of its owner's beauty. Yes, and even sometimes to its owner's lack of beauty—a hard saying, but a true one!

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Never, perhaps, has the vogue for hair ornaments been so great as now. Fillets are of every description, from the simple ribbon or velvet to the most elaborately jewelled specimens of the goldsmith's art. They range from "tinsel to Troy," as I heard it wittily put the other evening, in reference to a most beautiful and obviously real antique fillet worn by an ultra-smart woman at a recent "first night." The very newest are of dull oxidised silver, set with pale pink coral or turquoise or emeralds (paste), and the effect is excellent, let the wearer be blonde of brunette, oxidised silver being one of the few things which look equally well whether the tresses are light or dark. The newest "caps" are of gold or silver filigree work, with two huge cabochonlike ornaments on either ear, and dependent tassels therefrom of the gold or silver. For an elderly matron, one of the caps was of a latice-work of black velvet, thickly diamante, and with a big emerald winking in the centre of each of the black jet cabochons at the sides. For genuinely silver hair, it would be impossible to imagine anything better, especially when worn in conjuction with a black and white or a black gown with judicious touches of emerald-green about it.

WEATHER.

Ice, a quarter of an inch thick on the tubs, the ground almost snow-white with hoar-frost up till ten o'clock and later, announced the arrival yesterday morning of the first heavy frost. The havoc was wide and intense, Dahlias, nasturtiums, potato-tops, and French beans were crumpled up into black and shapeless things. There were, however, some survivors. The monthly roses looked as fresh after the frost as before, many climbing roses being unaffected. Many of the elm trees remain heavy with their leaves little turned in colour. Hardy chrysanthemums, which bear frost as well as they bear damp, seemed to flourish unusually.

THE PETAL FLOUNCE.

Among a large number of famous dressmakers, one or two have declared vehemently in favour of the tight skirt, but the rest are coupling the straight silhouette and the extended hem measurement. Many of the skirts are swathed about the ankles and others are weighted by a thick ruche. The petal flounce is a pretty fancy and one that the ball-dress may exhibit. Each flounce is scalloped and piped with satin, and the skirt is a series of petals from the waist to the feet. Upon the dresses and cloaks destined for evening wear the flamboyant colours run riot. In the afternoon, however, there is a noticeable sobriety in the choice of dyes, save for the introduction of brilliant hues by means of the blouse corsage, which once more asserts an independent career and contrasts with the frock instead of following its lead. With a suit of the new dark yet bright blue velvet, a chiffon blouse of a brilliant fuchsia-red tint is worn trimmed with little buttons to match, and to a brown toilette will appertain a blouse of deep cream lace, just the touch of richness that the sober suit demands. It is very interesting to note in this fashion the return of an old vogue, after the long period in which the corsage blouse that contrasted with the dress was strictly taboo. The art of choosing the most effective contrast must be cultivated assiduously now by the designer of colour schemes. At night all is different. Then it is that startling colours are seen. A surprisingly glaring violet is set in juxtaposition to pure white, ever a trying contrast, and the most regal looking broche chiffon and satin brocades are seen in colours remarkable for their magnificence.

QUEEN AND NEEDLEWORK.

In spite of the many calls upon her time, now that the Royal visit to India is so near, the Queen is personally supervising, at the Imperial Institute, the work of classifying and arranging the immense quantities of clothing made by the members of the London Needlework Guild, of which her Majesty is president. Both yesterday and Tuesday her Majesty devoted the whole afternoon to the task, and it is understood is much gratified at the standard of the work sent in. Lady Bertha Dawkins had the duties of filling up the sheets recording the numbers of different garments sent from the various groups, and Mrs. Whitehead Taylor, honorary secretary for London, and Madame Bricka also assisted. On arrival at the Imperial Institute yesterday, the Queen, who was attended by Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis, spent a short time in the Indian Galleries, and went then to the corridors, where the clothing is being unbacked. As far as can be judged, the great total of last year will be surpassed. Then there were no fewer than 54,070 items of useful attire for men, women, and children, which represented an increase of 3,000 upon the figures of 1909. It should be explained, perhaps, that the system of the guild is that of "groups," which have over them a president, several vice-presidents, and as many associates as can be enlisted. Each of these undertakes to contribute at least two garments suited for distribution to the needy in the winter, but many, of course send in much more. Men are welcomed as associates, either contributing a sum that can be spent in the purchase of clothes, or themselves buying and sending useful things as boots, vests or shirts. The separate group over which the Queen herself presides always heads the list numerically, and last year it provided 15,333 articles, including the beautifully dainty petticoats for little children and other garments made by herself. This year it is provided with dresses, aprons, underskirts and much more for women; frocks, jackets, hats, and boots for children; outfits for young servants, quantities of thick, soft blankets, purchased from money placed for the purpose at her Majesty's disposal, and warm bed-jackets that many a poor invalid will welcome.

THE KING'S GIFT.

The King is always a generous contributor to the Queen's group, and a huge stack of useful things sent in by his Majesty was in course of arrangement. The wants of respectable men out of employment, and needing new clothes in which to take up a situation found at last, or to emigrate, always have the sympathy of their Sovereign, who contributes a number of serviceable suits, strong boots and shoes, hats and caps, and flannel shirts, and hosiery. But the children, too, are remembered in this gift of a thousand or more articles of attire, and there are school suits for the lads, and pretty dresses for the little girls. The Prince of Wales undertakes also every year to fill a large section, but this had not been unpacked up to yesterday afternoon. Last year his Royal Highness sent chiefly the clothing that would be useful for lads making a start in life, and this it is anticipated will figure largely in the bales awaiting attention. Prince Albert's contribution is dozens of pairs of warm socks, and Prince George and Prince John sends several warm comforters, made by themselves upon frames, and notably even in their finish.

FROM PRINCESS MARY.

The first official duty that Princess Mary assumed was that of becoming president of a group largely composed of young ladies of her own age. Last year this group added some 700 garments to the total, but the young Princess has not sent in her statement yet for this year, and will herself superintend its arrangement on a latter day. Several examples of her own handicraft in knitting and needlework will be included in it. It is interesting to learn that scarcely any rejections have had to be made on account of unsuitable materials or inferior work. In the earlier years of the guild, these were frequent, but a steady improvement is noted year by year, alike in pattern, fabric and stitchery of the ladies who support the movement. A considerable proportion is indeed, classified as "superior" and is sent to homes for poor ladies, to the societies dealing with the clergy, and to the funds of the Nonconformist churches for poor ministers. The guild, too, has had its educational side in taking into the homes of the poorest the best and most hygienic patterns of clothing for infants and children, which carefully mothers have been glad to copy the exhibition will be open to the members of the guild on Nov. 23, and meantime the ladies of the council are receiving the applications from institutions, societies, and poor parishes to share in the distribution which will be made in due course.

ILLEGAL STRIKE TACTICS.

Cooly Sentenced

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

Mr. Bowring, Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields, has sentenced a cooly to six months' imprisonment for hurt and inciting 100 coolies to strike work at the Oorgaum Mine. The accused continued to get his fellow-labourers together and urged them to protest against the deduction of two days' wages for one day's absence without leave. The Magistrate made some trenchant remarks in the judgment on the aggravation of the offence of grievous hurt by strike organisations and commented on the seriousness of dislocation of labour on the fields if the accused's efforts had succeeded.

A CIRCULAR letter has been issued to all stationmasters and guards of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, warning the staff against signing petitions to be presented to the King-Emperor on his arrival in this country regarding the slaughter of cattle in India.

AN IMPERIAL CLUB AND A RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

Proposed Schemes for Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Maharajah of Bobbili has issued the following circular letters to the Zemindars of the Madras Presidency :—

"In April last I addressed you a letter formulating a proposal to start in Madras a club under the name of "Imperial Club," equipped in first-class style with admission open to Zemindars and other gentlemen of like social position and standing and with residential quarters for mufussil members. I pointed out therein that a club in Madras, on the lines indicated, affording facilities for gentlemen of high social status frequently coming together for friendly intercourse and exchange of thoughts and thereby promoting amity among the diverse communities inhabiting this city, is a great desideratum, and that a similar club started some time ago in Calcutta was working most successfully. I request you will kindly let me know whether you approve of my proposal and, if so, whether you will be good enough to enlist yourself as a member of the Club when started."

"In April last I addressed to you a letter reminding you of the circular letter by the Secretary, Madras Land-holders Association, dated 22nd August, 1910, setting out details of a proposed Rajkumar College scheme and appealing to you for sympathy and support on its behalf. You have not yet been good enough to favour me with a reply to the same. The Association has since received a communication from the Government of Madras under date 14th August, 1911, requesting to be informed at an early date what decision the Zemindars have come to regarding the Rajkumar College question. I am, therefore, to invite your attention once again to the subject and request you to be so good as to let me know at your early convenience whether you approve the scheme of the proposed Rajkumar College and, if so, what amount of support towards its funds may be expected from you."

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Honorary Secretary Principal Muller's room at the Elphinstone College, the President Sir Basil Scott presiding.

On the motion of the chairman, the following report with the audited accounts was approved and adopted:—

The Twentieth Annual Exhibition was held, as in the four previous years, in the Town Hall in March 1911.

The Conversazione took place on Tuesday, February 28th. H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke graciously honoured the occasion with their presence, to which fact may be directly attributed the large attendance of members and their guests, and the complete success of the gathering. A large number of pictures being sold that evening. About 1,000 pictures were received, 711 of which were accepted, many of the others being crowded out through lack of space. More screens had been provided, but as decided by the committee, no pictures were hung lower than two feet from the ground. The result was generally pleasing for those accepted, but it necessarily led to more rejections.

The chief feature of the exhibition was again the large number (267) of excellent water colours. H. E. Lady Clarke kindly contributed no less than six and won Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's prize for the best figure painting (Indian subject) with her portrayal of "One of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard." Miss P. A. Mackay, Miss Maud Lake and Major Molyneux were amongst the new and most successful competitors. Good work also exhibited by S. R. Sajip, S. L. Haldankar, A. D. Chaoji and our old friends Col. H. H. Hart and J. P. Wildblood and many others. A new feature was developed by the Sheriff's Prize presented by (Mr. Shapoorjee B. Broacha) for the best set of pictures of Indian Flowers. This prize produced no less than five sets, the best being a set by Miss G. Millard of 'Indian Compound flowers,' while Miss O. V. Muller contributed an interesting set of 14 of Mahableshwar's Wild Flowers. The Black and White and Pastel section numbered 73 and contained much good work. The oils were a good deal better than for many years. A. H. Muller was again to the front with his Hindoo mythological pictures, while S L Haldanker won the President's (Sir Basill Scott) prize with a large and attractive canvas depicting the Public Garden near Charni Road. M. A. Joshi, Rama Varma, S. P. Agasher and others also showed excellent work. This section also contained two pictures by the well-known German Count painter, Baron G. Von Boddin, who visited Bombay last cold weather.

H. E. the Governor's Prize was won by M. F. Pitesvala for "A Portrait." The artist has started on a long tour for study of all the chief galleries of Europe, so we shall miss him at the next exhibition. The Society's Gold Medal was won by A. H. Muller with his greatly admired picture of Sita and Rama. In accordance with the new rule the same person cannot in future win the Gold Medal more than once in three years. Fifty-six pictures were sold, valued at Rs. 3,544 as against 48 valued at Rs. 2,925 last year (1910). The Government of Bombay have again shown their appreciation of the good work done by granting a subsidy of Rs. 500, but the subscription of members are the chief means of support and though the membership rose from 140 and 150, more are urgently required. The opening balance was Rs. 1,423-9-2 including the Government grant of Rs. 500, which was entirely devoted to paying the balance due for the Journal. The closing balance is Rs 1,514-9-8, thanks to the large gate money (Rs. 1,120) and commission for sale of pictures, Rs. 354. This year six new screens at a cost of Rs. 150 and extra cloth for the same at a cost of Rs. 30 were provided, besides considerable expenditure in patching the old screens.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the honorary secretary, honorary assistant secretary, honorary treasurer, honorary auditor and the judges of the prizes.

A committee with Sir Basil Scott as President was elected and a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HEAVY RAINSTORM IN BOMBAY.

Residents of Bombay were not a little surprised yesterday morning at the unusual phenomenon of a heavy rainstorm in November. Rain began to fall about midnight, causing a slight wetting to theatregoers on their return from Chaupathi to the Fort. It continued in heavy showers during the night, and altogether 27 cents—an unusually heavy fall at this time of the year—were registered. Passengers, who reached Bombay by train yesterday from local stations reported heavy rain at all points between Bombay and Kalyan on the G. I. P. line, and between Bombay and Virar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. At the same time there were indications that further rain might be expected.

In Bombay the storm, which is reported to have travelled northward from the Malabar Coast, gave a rather bedraggled appearance to some of the decorations, which had appeared, while it did a small amount of damage in the Exhibition of Old Bombay. It was inevitable that under such a test canvas roofs would prove leaky, and a little paint has been spoiled, but nothing has been done which cannot be put right in the several days remaining before the exhibition will open. The principal damage was the destruction of a considerable number of fairy lights which will have to be replaced.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Bonach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme, the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Road Improvement Scheme.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed to report on Government letter inviting the Corporation's opinion on the Improvement Trust Scheme for constructing a wide road from Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road with a view to open an Eastern avenue.

Mr. Joseph Baptista had, at a previous meeting, moved that the draft protest recommended by the Committee be forwarded to Government.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla had moved an amendment to the effect that the new road should be constructed by taking up the Abdul Rehman Street instead of the Memonwada Street as proposed by the Improvement Trust.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

On the discussion being resumed, Mr. Joseph Baptista, who had moved the adoption of the report, replied at great length in the debate. He said:—We have had a stormy passage, but we are in sight of "terra firma." A few more strokes and we shall be safe at anchor. The speakers against the proposition are three only—not three Tailors of Tooley Street. But the chief orator of the opposition is Mr. Orr. But Mr. Orr is the architect of this scheme. He is naturally enamoured of it. Love is blind. It transforms blemishes into beauties. I am therefore surprised that he should defend his magnum opus with all the fervour of an author, but I am surprised at his intemperate language and unfounded allegations. His insinuations against this paid advocate is unworthy of him. I might retaliate he is only a paid servant. He regards the paid advocate as an Advocatus Diaboli, and has utilised the English Press to depict him in hideous colours. This is not fair and a chairman of the Trust should never have recourse to the Press to bless his own wares. He has impeached the accuracy of the figures and even its bona fides. But when confronted with absolutely accurate figures and facts, he admits them unreserved, but goes off at a target and indulges in generally charges of false perspective, etc., without specifying them. And he leads the public to believe that the whole case rests on these figures whereas he knows they do not affect the argument in the representation in the slightest degree. Mr. Cowasjee expounded this very forcibly. The argument in a nutshell is this. The fundamental function of the Trust is to remove insanitary area from which diseases radiate. In 1903. Mr. Harvey called attention to a large number of cases. In 1905. a list of the most urgent cases was furnished by the Health Officer. All these are still untouched. Improve these before turning to Avenues. These urgent cases require 326 lakhs whereas you have got only 106 lakhs. Therefore use the whole sum on these cases. The reply is: Government will give more. True, no promise is made; but it is practically assured from recent pronouncements. This is not the part of prudence or wisdom. Use what you have got on improvements. When the assured windfall comes make Avenues. This is the real gist of the argument founded entirely upon the figures and estimates given by the Trust. There we might have ended. But we proceed to examine the estimates and invite the attention of Government to the considerations therein set forth. That is all. The first thing we do is we attack the so-called margin of 16 lakhs based upon the hypothesis that every plot of land will be leased within 25 years. We say that this hypothesis is impossible as at the rate of 86,000 square yards per annum, it will take 50 years to dipose of all land, whereas the average rate up to 31st March, 1910, was only 45,000 square yards per annum. Nobody ventures to assert that the average rate will exceed or even approach 86,000 square yards per annum. The conclusion therefore is unassailed and unassailable. But Mr. Orr says he will allow 40 years for the northern schmes. But he must allow at least 50 years unless he asserts the rate of disposal will exceed 86,000 square yards per annum. But even 40 years is sufficient to wipe out the margin of 16 lakhs for the northern schemes cost 2 crores out of 5 1-2 crores on the sanctioned schemes. This is fortified by the uncertainty of the rentals in future for the market fluctuates, and no man can prophesy what the future has in store for us. All criticism not directed to this average rate and conclusion thereon is wholly irrelevant. This reduces 106 lakhs to 90 lakhs or even less in case of deficit which is quite probable. But this vitiates Mr. Orr's admirable pieces of work and renders it unreliable for as this margin is concerned.

MR. IBRAHIM'S AMENDMENT.

Coming to Mr. Ibrahim's amendment I think it is inappropriate. Our present function is confined to making a representation on a scheme that is formulated by the Trust. We have no powers of initation. That is lodged exclusively in the Trust. We should be travelling outside our province to suggest a new route. Besides the scheme is not new. Mr. Ibrahim brought it before the Board, and it was rejected with much ado. How can we bless a scheme that has been buried by the Board so very unceremoniously. The proper attitude for those who agree with Mr. Ibrahim is to support this representation. Mr. Ibrahim will then have a fresh opportunity to persuade the Board to adopt his plan, if he chooses to do, so. Mr. Ibrahim avows that he would not vote for this scheme if there is not ample funds for improving the insanitary areas. There are several members who are led to believe that there are ample funds by the emphatic assertions of Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Orr. But is this correct? The real state of affairs is only disclosed in the Administration report just out. Mr. Orr there tells us that the sum required for the insanitary areas outside the Government programme is 3 crores. Including Agripada areas it would be over 330 lakhs. But the sum available at present from the 106 lakhs for improvement is only 30 lakhs. Therefore 3 crores are required. Mr. Ibrahim says Government have promised one crore. Mr. Orr does not go so far as to say Government have promised. But assuming Government give a crore, still 2 crores are required. It is, therefore, not right to say there are ample funds for insanitary areas. But I cannot understand how any prudent man embark on schemes of such magnitude curtailing a loss of 104 lakhs on a statement that a tax on cotton will engage the earnest attention of Government. Does Mr. Ibrahim believe that even the Viceroy of India is a match for the voters of Manchester? And for how many years will this tax continue? See what is happening with the opium revenue forced by war. If the opium revenue with its many crores has to vanish, does any one imagine that a tax on cotton can be imposed when it affects the trade industry and pockets of Englishmen? To do so is midsummer madness, and he who does is only fit for the asylum at Colaba. For these reasons I think we cannot accept Mr. Ibrahim's amendment. And even Mr. Ibrahim ought to vote with us, because if Government sanction this scheme against our representation, our claim to further funds amounting to 3 crores will be strengthened. But though we cannot accept Mr. Ibrahim's amendment, his arguments against the proposed alignment are very weighty.

"It is indeed impossible to sufficiently emphasize the blunder of abandoning the natural route. This scheme is projected as a contribution towards the solution of the problem of locomotion. Therefore it is of the supremest importance to select the best route. But the present alignment is dominated by the exigencies of hybrid street and improvement scheme. But traffic like tide go their own way. It is idle to emulate King Canute and command the traffic to go the new way and no other. A mistake will be a terrible blunder for, as Mr. Ibrahim said, we can indulge in such a scheme once only in a city's lifetime.

At the conclusion of Mr. Baptista's speech, which lasted for an hour and a half, the President put the amendment and the original proposition to the vote, the amendment was lost and the proposition was carried by 22 votes against 19. A poll was demanded, the result of which was: 27 in favour, and 21 against the proposition.

The proposition was declared carried by a majority.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

DURING the week ending November 21, 534 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Government Warehouse. Of these 508½ were shipped per s. s. "Himalaya" to China, while 25½ chests were purchased by the farmer at Ahmedabad. During the same period, 236½ chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

Review of Conditions in the Presidency.

The following press note has been published :—

In consequence of the partial failure of the monsoon it has become necessary to make special arrangements in many parts of the Presidency for the preservation and maintenance of cattle. These arrangements consist chiefly in importing grass wherever there is a scarcity of fodder. An outline of the measures undertaken is published for general information.

In Gujarat a fodder famine will prevail over a great part of the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals. In the Panch Mahals and in the Native States in the Rewa Kantha Agency a considerable amount of grass can be obtained in the local forests and it is probable that this will meet all requirements. In the Thasra Taluka of the Kaira District grass mals which are usually put up for auction have been reserved by the Collector and the grass in them will be cut departmentally and distributed as tagai. These mals, however, will yield only about eight lakhs lbs. of grass. The greater part of the cattle in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira will depend on grass imported in pressed bales from long distances and the arrangements up to date provide for a supply of 1,035 lakhs of lbs. in this way. For the Radhanpur State in the Palanpur Agency, where the fodder famine is acute, a supply of 160 lakhs of lbs. has been reserved. No arrangements have as yet been made for the State in Kathiawar as their requirement can almost certainly be met from the Gir Forests.

Of the total supply of 1,195 lakhs of lbs. contemplated for the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira and the State of Radhanpur, 800 lakhs of lbs. will be provided from the forests and kurans in the Presidency and the remainder will be imported from the Central Provinces. The districts of supply in the Presidency are Surat, Thana, Kolaba and West Khandesh. The Forest Department will supply 50 lakhs of lbs. from each of the districts of Surat and Kolaba and 400 lakhs of lbs. from the Thana forests. Separate arrangements are being made by the Collector of Thana for 50 lakhs of lbs. from grass kurans outside forests. In these three districts about 80 presses will be in operation. The estimated supply to Gujarat from West Khandesh is 250 lakhs of lbs. The grass in the Presidency kurans and forests will be cut while the sap remains in it and all cutting operations will probably be completed by the end of January. The pressing of the grass will continue for some time longer.

An all round rate of Rs. 12 per 1,000 lbs. will be charged for this grass at all stations in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts except Ranpur in the Ahmedabad District where on account of the longer railway journey the rate has been fixed at Rs.12-8-0. These low rates are possible on account of the great reduction in freight allowed for the transport of fodder to all stations north of Broach. Under the orders of the Government of India a concession rate of half an anna per four-wheeled wagon and one anna per bogie wagon per mile is charged by the Railway Companies and the difference between the concession rate and the ordinary rate is charged as famine expenditure. The concession extends to private traders and is primarily intended to stimulate the supply of grass through them to the tracts affected.

The grass is distributed to the ryots as tagai and its value will be recovered in suitable instalments in succeeding years.

Three hundred selected head of cattle will be admitted to the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi in the Ahmedabad District where they will be maintained till next monsoon. Arrangements have also been made for the transport of 15,000 cows in charge of Rabaris from the famine-stricken areas in Gujarat to the Surat Dangs. The establishment of cattle camps also engages attention. In the Ahmedabad District cattle "kitchens" have been started where animals which remain in charge of their owners will be fed twice daily under proper supervision.

In the Central Division the fodder scarcity affects every district, but large areas find supplies from sources not far distant. The concession freight rates have already been extended to the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, and their extension to the districts of Nasik, Sholapur and Satara is under consideration. It will be necessary for the relief of the ryots to import a certain quantity of grass from the West Khandesh and Kolaba forests, and arrangements have already been made to this end. In West Khandesh Government have provided a contractor with ten presses to help him to supply 20 lakhs of lbs of grass from the Deomogra forest reserve. At all stations in districts to which the concession rates may be extended an all round rate of Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. will be charged to the ryots, and the grass will be distributed as tagai in the same way as in the Northern Division.

In the Southern Division the concession rates for railway carriage have been extended to the districts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Operations have commenced for cutting and pressing 20 lakhs of lbs of grass in the forest in the west of the Belgaum District. This supply will probably cover such needs in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur and the State of Jath as cannot be supplied by private enterprise.

Wherever necessary the forest are being opened for free grazing.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

The following is a brief review of the conditions in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency up to about 15th November :—

Panch Mahals.—Famine was declared in this district from 1st October. The progress of relief operations is given in the weekly Season Reports.

Ahmedabad.—The harvest of two years ago was good and of the last year fair. In the present year failure has occurred in almost all crops except those irrigated. One test work was opened but failed to draw and was closed. Relief operations other than those for fodder and water, to meet which measures are being taken, will probably not be required until after December.

Kaira.—The harvests in the preceding eleven years have been below normal except in three years. This year there is a general failure except of cotton and irrigated crops which are expected to give an outturn of 8 to 10 annas. In other respects the conditions are the same as in Ahmedabad.

Broach, Surat, Thana and East Khandesh.—No famine is apprehended, and no relief operations, other than some small expenditure for fodder and water-supply in East Khandesh, will be required.

West Khandesh—The harvests of the last two seasons were very good. This year the crops will give an outturn of 4 annas or less in 2-9ths of the district. Acute distress is improbable, but some relief may be required for the poorer classes in the hot weather.

Nasik.—The Collector's report has not yet been received.

Ahmednagar.—There were good harvests in the last two years, but this year the kharif crop has failed in all but a few villages, and rabi has failed everywhere. No test works are needed yet, as many ordinary works are available and the wages of labour have not fallen. Some dole will probably be required from the middle of December. Fodder and water are very short.

Poona.—In the west of the district crops are fair, in the east, poor to bad. Rates of wages remain high, and there is a great demand for labour, as many ordinary works are available. No test or relief works will be required until after March, at the earliest. Fodder and water are short in the eastern parts.

Satara.—The last season was very good and this year's kharif crop is fair except in three talukas (Wai, Man and Tasgaon). The rabi is promising. No relief operations are expected to be necessary.

Sholapur.—The last two harvests were good, but this year five talukas (Karmala, Malsiras, Madha, Pandharpur and Sangola) have poor to bad crops. Ordinary works are in progress : and preparations are complete for test works and relief works if these are found to be needed. Some dole will be necessary.

Bijapur.—The last year's harvest was good, but the current year's crops are poor in four talukas, (Badami, Bagalkot with Bilgi petha, Bagewadi and Bijapur) where they are estimated at two to four annas. The crops in the rest of the district are fair. Distress will not be acute, but relief may be required from April. Fodder and water are scarce.

Belgaum.—The recent harvests have been good and the rabi crops of the current year are in good condition. The people find sufficient employment and relief measure will probably not be needed. Fodder is scarce.

Dharwar.—The crops are poor, but no distress is imminent.

Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba.—There will be no famine in these districts.

General—Owing to fair excellent harvests in the two preceding years, to high wages of labour, and to the existence of many ordinary works which keep up the demand for labour, the provision of relief works will be required to only a limited extent. In the affected districts some village relief (dole) will be necessary. For fodder supply the arrangements made have been described in a separate Press Note. Up to now Rs72,000 have been granted for the improvement of water-supply in the Northern and Central Divisions. Tagai to the amount of Rs. 18 lakhs has been allotted in addition to the normal amount of Rs. 16 3-5 lakhs. Suspensions and remissions of land revenue are estimated as follows:—

	Suspensions.	Remissions.
Ahmedabad	3-4 of the demand*..	......
Kaira	Rs. 18 lakhs.........	......
Panch Mahals	„ 3½ „	......
West Khandesh ...	„ 6 „	Rs. 2,100
Ahmednagar.........	„ 12 „	„ 3 lakhs,
Sholapur	„ 5 „	
Bijapur	„ 3½ „	Rs. 1,700
Belgaum	„ 4 „	„ 11,000
Dharwar	„ 10 „	......

* About Rs. 14 lakhs.

For expenditure on famine relief provision is made as follows for the financial year 1911-12 :—Rs. 1,80,166 have been sanctioned for direct famine relief expenditure and Rs. 22,395 for indirect expenditure in the Panch Mahls. The Collector has asked for an additional grant of Rs. 11,000 for indirect expenditure. The estimates of expenditure on relief operations in the other British Districts provisionally approved by Government up to now amount to:—Direct Rs. 3,96,000; indirect Rs1,60,000; grass operations Rs. 10,00,000 (of this Rs. 3,50,500 have already been sanctioned). In addition the estimates for the non-jurisdictional estates in political agencies amount to Rs. 3,00,000 for direct, and Rs.30,000 for indirect famine expenditure.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Nov. 24.).

Mr. Ghulam Dastgir Khan Agha, Barrister-at-Law to be a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind on probation vice Mr. Ali Akbar Hassan Ali, Barrister-at-Law. resigned.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. T. N. Sanjana reverting to the regular Judicial service:—Mr. N. D. Gharda, LL. B., Deputy Registrar and Sealer High Court, Appellate Side. Mr. R. T. Kirtane, LL. B., Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Superintendent High Court Press and Secretary to the Rule Committee.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara.

The appointment of Mr. Mansukhram Purshottam as a Conciliator in the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Pandurang Vamon Tanksale to be President of the Municipality of Rahematpur in the Satara District vice Mr. Gopal Babaji Paranjpe, resigned.

Mr. Vasudev Bamji Shrotri to be President of the Municipality of Vambori in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. S. A. Gupte, Second Class Sub-Judge, Yeola, who was granted privilege leave on half pay for one month resumed charge of his duties on 15th idem.

Mr. Amratlal Jatanlal is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Tribhovandas Govindji, resigned.

Mr. Manilal Bulakhiram Yajnik is appointed Clerk of the Court and Nazir, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Viramgam, vice Mr. Gunabhai Mahipatram, transferred. Mr. Gunabhai Mahipatram is appointed Clerk of the Court and Nazir, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Nadiad, vice Mr. Balkisandas Pranjiwandas, retired.

Mr. Bando Sheshgir Shirolkar is appointed to act as Mamlatdar, of Ranebennur in the Dharwar District during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Mr. Narayan Ganesh Sahasrabudhe.

Mr. A. S. Reuben, Distillery Inspector, Palshet, Ratnagiri District, has been extended by one month, the acting arrangement already ordered being continued.

Mr. J. S. Pinto, Excise Sub-Inspector, Bombay, and acting as Inspector, Barsi, Sholapur District, having been appointed Inspector, Chopda, East Khandesh District.

The following revised acting arrangement, Vice Mr. J. Bapty, is ordered:—Mr. Shaik Abdul Rahiman, Sub-Inspector, Sholapur City, Akolkot and Maindargi States, to act as District Inspector Barsi, vice Mr. J. Bapty from the 8th instant. Mr. Chand Kadar, Sub-Inspector, Sholapur, do duty as Sub-Inspector, Sholapur City, Akalkot and Maindargi States, vice Mr. Shaik Abdul Rahiman. Mr. V. A. Salgarkur a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector Sholapur.

Mr, V, R. Sanap, Excise Sub-Inspector, Roha, Kolaba District, has been granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 20th ultimo. and Mr. M. D. Desai, District Inspector Roha and Mangaon directed to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Mr. S. P. Ghaskhadbi, Excise Sub-Inspector, Umbargaon Petha, Thana District has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 13th instant, and Excise Jamadar Shaik Mahomed Shaik Raja, appointed to act for him.

Vice Mr. Ghulam Nabi Gulam Ali, District Inspector, Dhandhuka and Gogo. Ahmedabad District deceased Mr. Arthur Burn Fraser, Jailor Yeravda Central Prison, to be Inspector on Rs. 150 on probation. Vice Mr. Rangswami Lingswami Naidu, District Sub-Inspector Ranebennur Circle, Dharwar District deceased—Mr.J. Roche, acting Sub-Inspector, Haliyal Kanara (above-ghat) District to be Sub-Inspector Vice Mr. G. K. Sirnobot, Sub-Inspector Mahim, Thana District resigned—Mr. P. V. Mondkar, Clerk, Sarkarkun's office Jaitapur to be sub-Inspector.

Mr. Kazi Kamaludin Shaik Moulvi, District Inspector. Sirsi and Siddapur, Kanara above-ghat District to be District Inspector Dhandhuka and Gogo Ahmedabad District,

Mr. Arthur Burn Fraser to be District Inspector, Sirsi and Siddapur Kanara above-ghat District: Mr D C Gonsalves District Inspector Shahapur Thana District to be Divisional Inspector, Bombay: Mr P J Parulkar Divisional Inspector, Bombay, to be District Inspector, Shahapur, Thana District: Mr P V Mondkar to be Sub-Inspector, Mahim, Thana District: Mr J Roche to be Sub-Inspector Ranebennur Circle, Dharwar District.

The privilege leave for one month and ten days granted to Mr N S Tavaria, Chief Inspector, Dadar Distillery, has been extended by one month, the acting arrangement already ordered being continued.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

To-night, Friday, and to-morrow night, Saturday, will be the last two performances of the Bandmann Opera Company. To-night "The Chocolate Soldier" will be staged and to-morrow night being the last and farewell performance, "The Quaker Girl" will grace the boards. This last performance will be a gala one under the distinguished presence of H. E. the Governor.

There was a large audience at the Royal Opera House, Chaupatti last evening, when the Bandmann Opera Company, gave a performance of that favourite musical comedy, "The Merry Widow." The piece is so thoroughly well known to Bombay playgoers that it is unnecessary to say more than that both principals and chorus acquitted themselves splendidly and in a play in which the Company has always appeared at its best gave as attractive a performance of it at any we remember seeing from it.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 23.

A handicap Badminton tournament was concluded here last week, the winners being Miss Johannes and Mr. Lilley. Some of the games were fast and furious, and attracted quite a number of interested spectators. On Saturday evening a Cinderella dance took place at the Club, but as the princes outnumbered the Cinderellas, the affair fell rather flat. Our regiment, the 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, is about to leave us very shortly for Persia. Though we wish them every possible luck, yet we are very loathe to part with them. They are all such jolly good fellows that we cannot but say :—"Will ye no come back again?" We are all enjoying the present cold snap. The punkahs are enjoying a well-earned rest, and our Europe clothes are having a badly-needed airing.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant A. W. T. Webb to be Assistant Political Agent of probation and to do duty as Assistant Political Agent and Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Khandesh.

Mr. C. H. Driver to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Belgaum District.

The services of Captain W. D. Reid, Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi and Manora, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date of his relief.

Mr. J. A. McIver, Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, Poona, is allowed combined leave for sixteen months.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., to act as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Acting Educational Inspector in Sind, is granted, with effect from 13th December, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for seven months and twenty-one days with permission to prefix the Durbar holidays thereto.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, on return from leave, to be Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, on relief, to act as Educational Inspector in Sind vice Mr. M. Hesketh proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Leslie Nanseawen Brown, reported his arrival on the 17th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Arthur Robert Sharp, V.D., Supernumerary List, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Arthur Congreve Miller resigns his Commission. Dated 29th September 1911. Thomas William Keys Hider to be Second Lieutenant vice A. C. Miller, resigned.

Captain A. Murphy, M. B., I. M. S., was appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties, from the 26th September to the 2nd November.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major Joseph Sladen is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 27th October.

Captain E. H. Young, V. D; 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave out of India with effect from the 30th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V. C., C. I. E., D. P. H., I. M. S., on reversion, to be Presidency Surgeon, Third District, with attached duties.

Major E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., on relief, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I M. S. on relief, to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A small Camp Office of the Ordnance Branch will open in Calcutta on the 8th January 1912 for the purpose of dealing with the budget estimates of 1912-13 and questions connected therewith, also all questions connected with the arms traffic and field operations. The regulations recently promulgated under Indian Army Act will come into force on 1st January next.

Second Lieutenants Nicholson and Creagh are appointed extra A.-D.-C's. to the Commander-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains at 5 per sent at which it has stood since September 28th.

Forty lakhs of Council bills were placed yesterday at the percentage of 48, Bombay taking 22 lakhs, Calcutta 20 and Madras the remainder. The jute market was again very dull, while in the gunny market there was a limited demand. The share market was again dull and inactive although slightly better feeling for tea shares is reported.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th November.

1059. To-day Friday, the 24th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1060. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows :—(For all class firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Saturday, the 25th inst, "C" Coy.
Sunday, 26th inst, "D" Coy.
Monday, the 27th inst, "D" Coy.
Tuesday, the 28th inst, "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 30th inst., "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1061. Guards of Honour.—In accordance with Government Notification No. 8763 dated Bombay Castle 10th November 1911 on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to the children's Fete on 4th December 1911, The Corps will furnish 2 Guards-of-Honour:—The Adult Guard of Honour outside the entrance, and the Cadet Guard of Honour inside the arena.

1062. Exhibition Hockey Tournament—Bombay Volunteer Rifles "A" Team vs Y Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 30th December 1911.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles "B" Team vs The Parsi Pioneers 9th January 1912,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Miniature Rifle Match will take place on the Miniature Range at Town Customs house on Saturday 25th instant commencing at 3-30 p.m. B V Rifles vs Bo Customs M R C Teams 8 aside Daily Mail conditions.

Colonel R W L Dunlop, V D will present a Silver Miniature Cup to the member making the highest aggregate score in this match irrespective of team.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th November.

287. Parades—Saturday 25th instant.

Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40, and Church Gate at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

288. Musketry.—The Officer Commanding No. 2 Company will detail 16N-C.Os and men for Class Firing on the British Infantry Range, Colaba on Sunday 26th November. Firing to commence at 8 a. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Traversing Sights may be used, but Aperture sights are not allowed.

The G I P Rly Vol Rifle Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition on Sunday 26th instant.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards.

290. The undermentioned having joined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

No 1415 Gunner A L Beare No 1 Company No 1 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

During the week ending 20th November 58,058 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1911, up to 17,962,097 cwts as against 1,605,029 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

Mr. Bonard Law, M.P., in his inaugural address to the Glasgow Parliamentary Debating Association on October 31, defended the party system. On the constitutional question he said that the present system of single-Chamber government must be altered and must wait to see what Mr. Asquith's proposal for House of Lords reform were. With regard to Home Rule, he pointed out the impossibility of forcing separation upon the large minority in Ireland. British soldiers could not be used against them. Dealing with social and economic questions, he pointed out that the great and growing evils of the workers could be better dealt with by Tariff Reform than by fleecing the rich to give doles to the poor.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

In the Rebel Camp.

FOREIGNER OFFERED CAVALRY COMMAND.

A foreigner who was in Hankow from the start of the revolution gave a very interesting story to a "Mercury" reporter on Saturday. His description of the proceedings includes up till Tuesday night of this week, and in every respect he guaranteed it accurate. The first announcement of the trouble was conveyed by the finding of the bomb in a house occupied by natives in the Russian concession. The next morning saw the beginning of the massacre of the Manchus over in Wuchang and that evening numerous fires in the native city and in Wuchang were ample evidence that the rising had commenced in earnest. The disturbances and uproar in the native quarters was quite distinctly heard in the Foreign Concessions and the glares from the fires were plainly visible. The authorities soon called out the Volunteers and these were early in readiness, to the strength of about a hundred Germans, sixty or seventy Britishers, and a number of Americans. A serious view of the troubles was taken right from the start by the foreign authorities and the volunteers were apportioned very hard work. Patrolling the streets of the Concessions at night time was ordered and the volunteers after their days' work had to take up this duty—a thankless kind of a job in all truth. The Hankow Volunteers were of the best materials, however, and seemed to comprise practically all the men. Then came the regime of quiet, the waiting for the initial stroke. The revolutionist army lost no time but devoted all their energies to preparing for the struggle. After they had taken Hankow and Hanyang, they started in on recruiting big numbers and adding to their strength. They had regular recruiting officers and establishments for the enlisters, these holding a prominent position towards the back of the Hankow Waterworks. Here at their headquarters were daily enrolled long lists of enthusiastic revolutionaries. "One day," continued our representative's informer, "I was standing about this place when I entered into conversation with one of the men looking on who was apparently one of the rebel officers. I should say he held the rank corresponding to adjutant. He addressed me in absolutely perfect English asking what I was doing there and if I were not afraid. I told him that the latter part of his question did not strike me at all and then we talked quite freely about the revolution and its prospects. He was very confident, his side was going to win. Then he wanted to know very particularly what I was doing there, and I replied that I might be looking for employment. He immediately asked me if I had any objection to having a drink with a rebel and I said 'No, a drink would be none the worse, because it is offered by a rebel but I am not drinking just now as I am not very well. We then walked into the headquarters together. It was a big building just on the outskirts of the native city and quite close to the Foreign Concession. It looked as if it might have been a set of private houses before the rebels took occupation. It was very sparsely furnished and outside several non-commissioned officers of the rebel army were drilling bands of recruits. There was a big number of these coming in and the usual Chinese crowd was looking on. The rebels were certainly getting a lot of recruits from somewhere, but the big majority of them seemed to be of the 'wild and woolly' class. They might have been loafers. In our conversation here my friend, the officer, wanted to know if I had any experience at all in military work and I told him that I did have such experience He then asked—'Do you know anything about cavalry work?' and I said—'Yes, that was my particular branch.' The officer then went on to admit that the rebels were very much in want of cavalry leaders and judging from his remarks I should say he meant squadron leaders or troop leaders, men who could do something in the way of actually leading the men in battle. The officer then made me an offer that he would place a certain sum of money in a foreign bank for me, but the amount was not at all enticing or even sufficient. Still it showed that the soldier of fortune can still find employment in these modern times. I told him it was ridiculous and said I would not think about it. He replied that his party were fighting for a cause, but I told him that I would not be; that that did not worry me, although my sympathies were certainly with them. That finished this part of our conversation, but after speaking generally on military matters for some time the officer said as we were parting—'Well won't you take the offer,?' I said—'No. In fact I might go and join the Imperialists.' Laughingly he terminated the strange meeting by saying—'If you do that I will have the pleasure of cutting your head off very soon!'"

The speaker then informed our representative that even the foreigners in Hankow, who could speak Chinese knew very little of the actual position of affairs. There was nothing but rumours and many of them were of a very absurd and exaggerated nature. If, however, the rebel army had many officers like the one who made him the offer then they had something good to go on. He was certainly a most intelligent and very smart man and was evidently of American training. His English was so perfect that it aroused suspicions of his being a foreigner. However he was a native all right and if he had not been in America he had evidently studied after their models and from their books. That interview was held last Saturday, and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, all was quiet in Hankow, there being no sign of a battle late on Tuesday night. He was of the opinion that if the revolutionists obtained one really good victory then the whole of the Yangtse Valley would join them. The officer would not tell him what the total strength of their forces was, merely stating that they had a great number. Outside the Foreign Concessions, their encampment was a fairly large one, and an estimate of a military man would place their strength at from 5,000 to 7,000. The capture of the Arsenal was a great step. The rebels were maintaining good order and though he did not see any Manchus actually beheaded, he saw a number of headless corpses, quite alot of them lying in the street at the back of the Foreign Concessions the work of beheading being a daily task.

As regards the foreigners the ladies had been advised to leave and of course many of them had done, but it was very improbable that the men would even consider such a step. There was absolutely no need for it, combining their forces with the number of warships lying in the river. Altogether he thought these could land at least a couple of thousand men if necessary.

Detachments of sailors were being sent ashore nightly to assist the volunteers with the patrol work. The chief danger lay in the starting of fires and the greatest trouble was in the desertion of the native servants and the possibility of scarcity of food at the markets. Up till Tuesday, however, the supplies were quite sufficient. One very pathetic and amusing spectacle was witnessed on the day of the short bombardment by the Chinese cruisers when anxious and excited crowds of natives were to be seen hurrying and scurrying through the streets of the Foreign Concessions, now going one way and now fleeing another. They had collected their goods and chattels in bags, baskets, and boxes, and did not seem to know where they were making for. The bombardment took place on Friday afternoon, and it was a very good thing for the foreigners that the forts at Wuchang did not reply to the fire. The cruisers were lying in front of the Russian Concession right in the middle of the Foreign Settlements. He was strong in the belief, however, that at least half of the shots fired by the cruisers were blank and he was also of opinion that the warships were short of ammunition. It was well-known that Chinese cruisers as a rule did not carry very much ammunition. When he left Hankow, the warships were out of sight but they were passed about six or seven miles down the river. He would not be at all surprised if they went over in a body to the revolutionists. Several of the rebel soldiers now and again obtained entrance to the Foreign Concessions against rules and also against the proclamations of their own leaders but they were invariably ignorant of the command and retired on being told. The white cotton badge like a handkerchief round their arms was the distinctive sign. The rebels were splendidly equipped with modern rifles and bayonets, carrying their ammunition in pouches and clips. On the first day of the troubles a party of Imperialist troops about 300 or 400 strong passed through the Foreign Concessions in retreat, going towards Seven Mile Creek. At Nanking H. M. S. Newcastle was seen and there was also anchored there a big German cruiser—the Gneisenau.—"Celestial Empire."

A strange case was reported to the Calcutta Police on Wednesday. A European named H. Cook was found lying unconscious in Bowbazar having evidently shot himself. He was removed to the hospital and is not yet out of danger. He had resigned his post as a guard on the E. I. Railway.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

672-05	Pestonji R K and Co Jewanbai widow vs Ganpat Sunwar Sukar and others J H and S.
671-05	Pest R and Co Jewanbai widow vs Krishnabai and others Smetham B and Co.
670-05	Pest R K and Co Jewanbai widow vs Pandoo Powshia Gowan and others. Smetham B and Co.
673-05	Pest R K and Co Jewanbai widow vs Gunpat Sunwar Sukur J H and S.
825-10	Bicknell M and R Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Muncherahaw and H.
618-10	Mulla and M Radhakison Dwarkadass vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others Payne and P R K and Co Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co and Little and Co.
391-09	K and G Madhowji Luxmondas vs Price Wills and Reeves Little and Co.
888-10	Malvi H M and R Mangaldas Maneklal vs Goculdas Atmaram Mirza M and M.
1101-10	P S Batliwala Jairam Doongersey vs Dewabai widow Tyabji D and Co.
345-10	Jam R and D Sakerbai widow vs Sakarchand Kessowji V J Dubash.
681-09	Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Sheastry Matu J and M.
631-10	Mirza M and Mahamed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri vs Shabudin bin Haji Sharafuddin Captain and V.
238-03	Jaydayal Luchminarayen vs Ebji Umersey and H D and Co.
612-19	Bhai K and G. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs. Narotumdass Thakordas Madh K and C
962-10	Maneklal and T Ruttonsi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison & Co Crawford and Co
927-03	Ardeshir H D & Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.
692-10	Captain and V Mahomed Yunes Curtay vs Kazi Esmail bin Kazi Gulamally Mehri, D G Mantri.
269-11	Ardeshir H. D. and Co, Shivji Bhanji vs James Macville Tanish and others, Payne and Co.
331-07	Mulla and M Domingo Noronha and others vs Viscount De Wrem and others.
110-10	Ardeshir H D and Co Nardbhai Manohurdas vs Shah Valabji Bhica Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

668-11	Little and Co The Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ld vs Ramdas Vithaldas Edg G W and Co Moti and D and Jam R and D.

Long Causes.

201-11	Shamrao M and H Laloobhai Gambhirdas and Co vs R D Sethna Motichand and D
928-09	Thakurdas and Co P F Fischer vs Prevagd Khetsey Maneklal and T.
206-11	Mulla and M Dhana Khusalji vs Khumbar Mulji Pucha Thakurdas and Co.
406-11	Samrao M and H Ratanji Kanjiivs Bamcooverbai Shroff D and D
176-11	In person Moosa Haji Essa vs Ebrahim Lasu Tyabji and Co.
458-10	Madhowji K and Co Mahomedalli Rahimbhoy vs Hasanali Abdulali Thakurdas and Co.
565-11	Mirza M and M Abdulla Haji Allarakhia vs Ranchordas Keshavji Bhanji Kanga and S.
267-11	Motichand and D B M Purshotumdas a firm vs R E Mehta Jehangir M and S.
311-11	Th A Ghandibai Luxmibai widow Harjiwan Natha, Motichand and D.
349-11	Ardeshir H D and Co F J Kukane vs S J Kukana S B Mehta and Little and Co
51-11	Raghunath B and N Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madhowdas K and C and Mirza M and M.
333-11	Mulla and M N M Raisey vs M I Rajbhoy P R K and Co and Wadia G and Co
466-08	Matu J and M Noorbai vs Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Payne and Co
708-88	Matu J and M Moosa Haji Joonus vs Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Payne and Co.
453-11	Khund L and M Jijabai Sakharam vs Manchoobhai Balgovind F P Pavri.
883-05	Nanu B and Co Nemtoola E Noorudin vs Abdul Kasum Ebrahim Noorudin Payne and Co.
963-09	Malvi H M and R Messrs Vincent Soares and Co vs Hurgovindas Kasulchand Hiralal and Co.
28-11	In Person Jivraj Malji vs Govind Shivji and another Jeh G and B and Bick M and R.
622-10	Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbukhundas vs Sadashiv Narayen Assan Mirza M. and M.
631-11	Khend L and M Vinayekrao Shamrao Laud vs Ismail Haji Cassum Wadia G and Co.
216-07	Little and Co Premcorbai widow vs Purshotum Visram Mowji Ragh B and N
794-08	Ragh B and N Purshotum Vishram Mowji vs Premcooverbai widow Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Heaton)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

59-11	Jam R and D Premchand Chaganlal and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg Wg Co, Ltd Edg G W and Co.
850-05	Ragh B and N Jaggonath Nilkant Shede vs Rajaram Madhouram Mose and others Khaji and S.
950-10	Madh K and C Ramkison Madan Gopal vs Radhakison Tekchand Jam R and D.
711-10	Captain and V Ali Mahomed vs Mahomed Hosein Makba H D and Co.
419-10	Tyabji D and Co, Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vyenktesh Vallinji Subnis and G.
822-10	Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas vs Ladumal Gangaprasad H D and Co.
741-09	Capt and V Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Lady Janbai Mulji and K.
426-11	Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co Pest R K and Co.
486-11	Mulji and K Mahomed Mehdi Faya Tharia Topan vs Sakinabai Thakurdas and Co.
597-11	Madh K and C Messrs. Shamji Shivji vs Shrikissen Balkisson Tyabji D and Co.
546-11	Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Lalji Shivji Malvi H M and R.
740-09	Khem L and M Abdool Gunee Mahomed vs. Aishabai Judah and S.
528—14083-09	Wadia G and Co R F Batliboi vs Javerbai widow.
161—4418-08	Manchersha and N Parbhudas Harilal vs Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co. for postponement
900-10	Mirza M and M Thacker Laljee vs Kansara Naron Lalji Malvi H M and R.
313-11	Manchersha and N C Poonawala vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khund L & M
125-11	Subnis and G Shibai widow vs Ranbai widow, Little and Co. and S A Tyebjee
797-09	Madh K and C Devji Waghji and another vs Bansraj Waghji and others Little and Co.
557-10	Edg G W and Co J D Dholandas and Co Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Matu J and M.
1066-10	D and S Bai Mongibai vs Moti Jetha and Co Bhai K and G.
216-09	Nanu H and Co Essa abba vs the Rev High Smith Nicholson Little and Co.
692-11	Kanga and S Amim Cassum vs Kassum Hoosein Mulla and M.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 18th November was 9,267 seizures resulting in 7,252 deaths. Of these Bombay Presidency had 3,305 fatal cases, Madras 451, Bengal 160 the United Provinces 647, the Punjab 100, Burma 6 and the Central Provinces 483. Hyderabad has 1,018 deaths, Mysore 480, Central India 448, and Rajputana 51. No cases occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the North West Frontier Province.

Mr. C. M. Pearce, General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday in Calcutta when riding on the Maidan and sustained a broken collar-bone. He is being treated at his residence.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND ISLAM.

The German Emperor granted an audience in the New Palace at Potsdam on Oct. 30, to Bishop Munsch, the Apostolic Vicar of Kilimanjaro and Father Acker Provincial of the Order of the Holy Ghost. His Majesty, says a correspondent, manifested great interest in the account given by Bishop Munsch of the success of the Roman Catholic missionaries, especially among the Maffia tribes, and in an album presented by Father Acker giving views of churches, schools, and hospitals established by the Order in East Africa. On being informed that the lay brothers of the Order encourage the natives to work, the Emperor expressed great pleasure, and said: "Religion must be instilled into natives, but they need not be canting psalm-singers. A man should have a religion, but he should also work. It is a good thing that you induce the natives to work; it must be so in the Colonies." The Emperor inquired as to the spread of Islamism, and as Herr von Lindequist, the Colonial Secretary, who was present at the audience mentioned that Islam was unfortunately making great progress in the Colonies his Majesty added: "Energetic counter measures must be taken, otherwise Islamism will become a great danger to the Colonies."

The above account of the audience is published by the "Cologne Volkszeitung," the Central organ, and by the "Germania," the Berlian organ of the Roman Catholics, and the Radical newspapers blame these two journals for giving publicity during the Turkish-Italian War to the Imperial remarks on Islamism. The "Tageblatt" points out that these remarks do not correspond with the attitude hitherto assumed by the Emperor towards Islam, and that they make German policy towards the Mahomedan world appear in a peculiar light. Furthermore, the Radical journal adds, the Mahomedan population in the German Colonies should rather be favoured, if only on practical grounds, and encouraged to work with the Christians. No good purpose can be served, it contends, by offending the Mahomedans, or even by endeavouring to "instil" Christianity into them.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Berlin, Oct. 31 (Reuter).—The following semi-official statement is issued here:—"The newspapers reproduce what purports to be a remark made by the German Emperor concerning the progress of Islam at a reception yesterday of Bishop Munsch, from German East Africa. The Emperor did not say that Islam might become a danger to the German Colonies. On the contrary, when stress was laid upon the zeal of Islam, his Majesty expressed the conviction that the German missions would not fail to perform their work with similar energy and concord."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BEAUTY OF "LINE."

The charge that the Englishwoman has no regard for "laligne," preferred against her by Continental neighbours, and which possibly had some measure of truth in it in past years, says a lady correspondent in mail week, is now completely refuted. How the change came about it is difficult to say; probably the feeling for frocks was responsible. Whatever it was, one is thankful for it.

THE SOUTANE MODE.

For instance, what could be more artistic than the now favoured Abbe frock, which reminds one of a cassock, hence its name. In taupe silk crepe, absolutely without ornament save for a row of buttons, and loops, from neck to hem, and the straight sash knotted at the left side, it is simplicity itself. Without detracting from its charm, the buttons may be fur covered, the loops of silk braid to match, and a thin line of furfinish the neck and sleeves, which latter by the way, should be very long, half covering the hand. This style of frock is probably unique in that it becomes almost equally well the slim and the plump, because of the unbroken line it presents. Such a garment would be admirable for wear under a coat like that shown in the sketch. Moleskin was chosen for its expression, and the peltry cleverly manipulated, resulting, as indicated, in a chessboard design. The lining of which a glimpse is permitted is of thick satin gathered at the hem, which makes the wrap much warmer wear, and the large sloping pockets are cut so that the hands can be slipped in when one is sitting down, while for further comfort they are lined with soft white fur. Altogether, it is a most commendable affair. Observe also the fascinating piece of headgear that crowns it. The shape is good and a practical little touch is the chin strap which takes the place of "strings." These fairly large bonnets are more becoming to the woman with a thin face than the close-fitting models which look so delightful in the milliner's room—on stands or on a round faced mannequin.

THE DUTCH BONNET.

Worn by a woman with a short, round face—and those who claim to be authorities say the English type is tending in this direction—the Dutch bonnet is irresistible. Some of the prettiest models are in drawn silk and chiffon velvet, which is charmingly light wear. Others are developed in fur. A dainty "scoop" in squirrel had some inches from the brim, a cord of old blue silk, on which were set padded small berries in cerise, an effective touch of colour against the grey background. Breitschwantz also comports itself admirably in these circumstances, and is made so supple and wrought into such alluring shapes that one feels inclined to annex motoring headgear for other uses.

COMPLETION OF A VISITING TOILETTE.

To crown a visiting toilette, however, the close-fitting fur hat furnished with "wings" at the side has compensations; and the toque of Indian persuasion has a subtle charm. It resembles the turban but slightly, and in almost every manifestation has a long pointed crown. The crown is sometimes made of brocade in rich colourings, with a wide band of fur, which outlines the head and is knotted at the back and the ends left upstanding. A charming one is made of emerald green suede folded into the form of a lily, and with a wide band of gorgeous eastern embroidery in terra-cotta, Chinese blue, emerald green and black. This is edged on both sides by black fox, and a black aigrette is set in the centre front in orthodox Eastern fashion. This toque would also look well in black velours ermine, and a black aigrette set into a holder of gold filagree set with turquoise matrix.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE "FOLLIES" AGAIN.

To cull an expressive verb from the Elizabethans, says Hebert Fayeon in the "World" of mail week, Mr. Pelissier can "undumpish" us at his pleasure. An unrivalled master of the tolderollol of life, he is able to convert the most persistent Heraclitus into the most irrepressible Democritus. Wherefore, new fare at the Apollo is always eagerly expected. The recent potted version of "Macbeth" and revival of the music-hall burlesque proved no exception to this rule. Macbeth, however, was something of a disappointment. The basic idea of turning it into a musical comedy (an idea Sir William Davenant would have entertained in all seriousness) is excellent, and there are many provocative moments—as when the curtain rises upon the three witches over their cauldron, potting plays for Pelissier; when Macbeth and Macduff engage in a fantastical and diverting combat to music; and when the Rev. F. B. Meyer rushes on to stop the fight. But, upon the whole, it comes out a little too deliberately, too premeditatedly. The Follies should always be elastic. They should (and generally do) give you the impression that they are doing to-night what they have not even rehearsed before, and what they will do quite differently to-morrow. And perhaps "Macbeth" fails because you feel they are following too closely the "book" provided by Messrs. Wright and Pelissier. The Potted Music-hall, however, is as good as ever, and there are three excellent new turns—Dam Creepy, the Lump of Fun, by Mr. Douglas Maclaren; Miss Mary Loud, an admirable travesty by Miss Muriel George; and Miss Vera Skinney (you can guess who does this), in her Sensational Dive from the Roof into a Two-inch Tank of Water, She refuses to undertake the perilous feat until the attendants add another tumblerful. And then—but it would be unkind to deprive you of your just surprise, although I am quite burning to tell. It is one of the best finishes the Follies have yet provided to their inimitable entertainment. Altogether, this is as good a programme as Mr. Pelissier has put forward. One of its very best features is Miss Allandale's song, "The Mole and the Butterfly," which gives rise to a heated argument between Mr. Pelissier and Mr. Sydney over its merits. Here you feel everything to be entirely impromptu, improvised on the spur of the moment. And a good deal of it is, to judge by the gurglings of the other Follies. Mr. Pelissier's repartee is good. But Mr. Sydney, gravevisaged, generally comes off victor in the end. Like Tarlton, he is "full of happy unhappy answers."

QUADRUPLICITY REWARDED.

A French artist "qui n'a pas le sou" falls in love with a golden calf. He falls in love with her not because she is golden, but because she is a calf full of pretty moues" and who will censure him for this? He then, however, does a very questionable thing; dons the mask of a man of substance and procures an invitation to the house of Papa Crœsus; to carry out which deception he receives pecuniary assistance from a conniving friend, who is to receive something like £1,000 a year—I forget the exact figure—when the alter has set its final seal upon the union. All goes well. Courtship leads to engagement although the artist has to negotiate some slippery passages. And then, on the crest of victory, he "gets conscience" and confesses. He is given his hat and shown the door. But he re-encounters his beloved, convinces her that he loves her for herself alone, and so achieves final reconciliation. "Amor omnia vincit" Such is the rather tenuous fabric out of which M. Tristan Bernard (whose name is half as large on the programme as his adaptor's Mr. John N. Raphael) has woven his "Uninvited Guest, produced by Mr. Charles Hawtrey at the Prince of Wales Theatre. It does not feel very durable, and I have my suspicions as to its wearing capacity—in one sense of the phrase. Yet, in its way, the play has tragic elements. Jacques Calvel, the indigent artist, is a collusive liar. He is also a Janus-faced impostor. He is also a petty pilferer. And he is also a devotee of Bacchus. The play does not present many good points as an offset to these serious character-blemishes. But Berthe Gonthier, the rich man's daughter, is quite a nice girl. True, in the first act it was more than a little unwise of her to allow a palpably inebriated stranger to make advances. But she is very young. Her age, she herself informs us, is the age of dreams. And that, perhaps, why her discovery of the base practice to which Jacques has stooped leaves her feelings for him unaltered. He is in the niche, and nothing but years of experience will get him out again. So she reasons: "If he can, so demean himself in order to win me, how crampful of love for me he must be!" It is a pretty sophistry, but based on the contestable hypothesis of a better self. Its fallacies, one feels, will be exposed as soon as the honeymoon is over. This theatrical tenet appears to be quite the latest fashion among heroines. Even Mr. Arnold Bennett's Flora Lloyd, at the Royalty Theatre, supporting it nightly. There are, gentlemen suitors of the stage, remember that the less virtuous you are in your quest of the fair, the more successful your quest of the fair will be. Multiply your duplicities into quadruplicities, and the woman is yours for ever. All that the 1911 heroine wants to know is that you would stop short of nothing in order to secure her. She cares about being loved much, rather than well. Her calf is for quantity. The ennoblement of man is no longer the omega of affection. His enslavery is now the courted consummation.

A DULL PLAY.

In this "genus" of comedy one demands before all else the quality of laughability. The chief fault of "The Uninvited Guest" is that it is dull. There are happy moments, but the intervals are so long that these generally catch you napping. The possibilities of the opening Man-from-Blankley's scene, in which the artist turns up uninvited at some marriage festivities and is taken by each of the contracting parents for the other's guest, are unwarrantably cold-shouldered. Again, in the last act, when the artist finds employment in an upholsterer's, quite a passable opportunity is allowed to trickle through the author's fingers. Most of the fun is provided by Mr. Hawtrey himself, whom it is always pleasant to watch playing ticklish cards in embarrassing dilemmas. He is such an expert by now in the gentle art of mendacity that a whopper falls from his lips like a taradiddle, and a taradiddle like the truth. The most entertaining scene occurs in the second act, when Jacques, being cross-examined about the moonshiny business from which he is supposed to derive his wealth, has to face a series of nerveshattering questions on such technicalities as pig-iron. The much-interrupted reconciliation is also amusing in rather an ordinary way. But these were triumphs for the actor rather than the author. Mr. Arthur Playfair scarcely possesses the suavity necessary to Barthazar—Jacques' fellow-conspirator—a gentleman who lives by his wits and his honeyed tongue. But Mr. O. B. Clarence, in the last act, gives a highly artistic performance of an "odd man"—a tiresome part cleverly rescued by intelligence. Miss Enid Leslie makes a pretty heroine; Miss Isabel Grey, as a French shopkeeper, is the only real Parisian in the play. Finally, I cannot refrain from according a word of notice to the 120-hoarse-powerful voice of Mr. Charles B. Vaughan, who, if he speaks little, sounds volumes. I shudder to contemplate the devastation that would assuredly ensue were he permitted to roar his speeches through a megaphone.

"GIRLS" AND "LOOKS."

The tendency of dramatists to favour titles embarrassingly similar to one another has frequently been the subject of comment, the most familiar instance being supplied by the case of the various "Girls" of one sort and another who have appeared from time to time. Just at present Mr. J. M. Barrie seems to be setting a fashion with his "Twelve-Pound Look." That title was so eminently original and distinctive that it might have been thought secure against imitation, but apparently this is not so, for another piece, called "The Great Look," has just been produced at a charity entertainment, while "The Glad Eye," a new farcical comedy, which is to be produced at the Globe Theatre on Saturday, would seem also to suggest at least an affinity.

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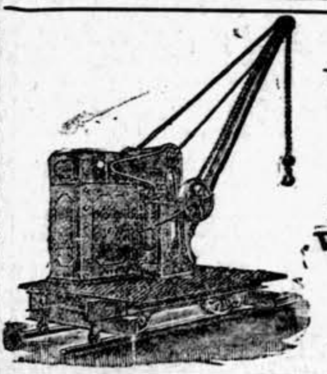

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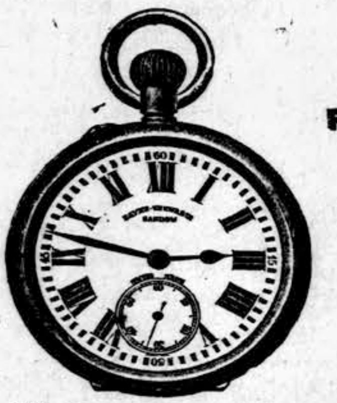

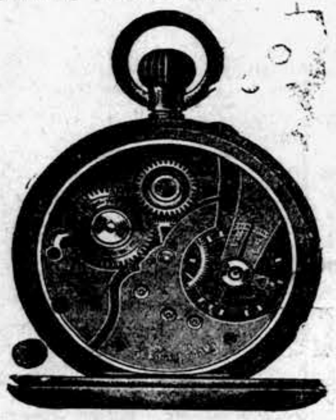

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I tried good many European and native Doctors out to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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